The Outlook

Vol. 72 October 25, 1902 No. 8

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

The Coal Strike 425
The Attorney-General on Trusts 427
The Northwest Revision Sentiment 429
Federal Office-Holders in the Campaign. 429
The English Parliament 430
The French Parliament 431
Balkan Unrest 431
The Chinese Indemnity 432
The Episcopal Church Congress 433
Strikes and Schools 435
The "Court Theology" in Germany 435

EDITORIALS:

The Coal Strike 436
The Trust Problem: The Government and Monopolies 439
The Touch of Infinity 440
The Pious Fund 441
The Spectator 443

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

Shall the Tariff be Revised? Forty Interviews with Representative Men in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin .. 444
By a Staff Correspondent

World-Unifying Forces in Education 453
By the Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Among Scottish Coal-Miners 455
By Kellogg Durland

Père Mary of Morne Rouge 459
By Robert Dunn

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

Religion in Recent Art (P. T. Forsyth) .. 463
Books of the Week 464

CORRESPONDENCE 469

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

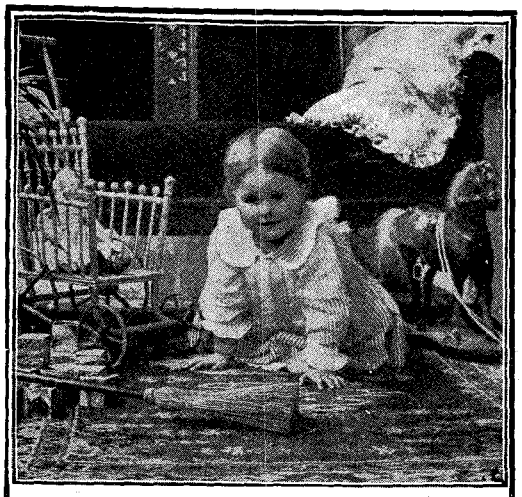
Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1901, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Your baby plays on the floor, where dust and germs abound. Before sweeping, sprinkle the floor or carpet with properly diluted

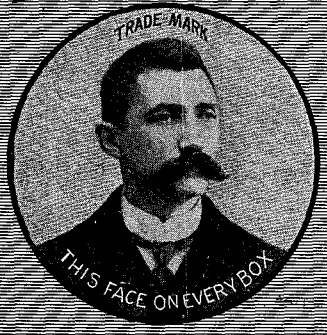
Platt's Chlorides,

The Odorless Disinfectant.

You have noticed the disagreeable odor of clothes just from the wash. That's the soap. Cheap soaps do not rinse out. Ivory Soap rinses readily, leaving the clothes sweet, clean and white.

MENNEN'S

BORATED TALCUM



TOILET POWDER

Delightful After Bathing. A Luxury After Shaving. Beautifies and Preserves the Complexion.

A positive relief for **PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING** and **SUNBURN**, and all afflictions of the skin. For sore, blistered and sweaty feet it has no equal. Removes all odor of perspiration. **Get MENNEN'S** (the original), *a little higher in price, perhaps, than worthless substitutes, but there is a reason for it.*

Sold everywhere, or mailed for **25** cents. (*Sample free.*)

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Fancy Scotch Flannels,

50c., 75c., and $1.00 yd.

Among the popular designs this Fall are some beautiful lino effects and novelty stripes, showing a wide range of color combinations, as well as solid colors in blue, pink, helio, grey, green, and red. All 30 inches wide.

In addition, we have a very complete line of French all-wool Flannels at 75c. and 85c. yard, and an exceptionally fine line of rich Saxony Flannels at $1.00 and $1.25 yard.

Mail orders have our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 72 October 25, 1902 No. 8

The Coal Strike: The Peace-Makers

Before this issue of The Outlook can reach our readers it is almost certain that the miners in convention will have accepted the proposals for arbitration already accepted by their leaders, and that thus the long coal strike will be brought to a conclusion by that method which, had it been welcomed by the operators in the first instance, would have saved both them and the miners millions of dollars, the State of Pennsylvania from widespread lawlessness and violence, and the country from the dread of a terrible calamity. For this result the country is indebted primarily to President Roosevelt, secondarily to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. But other eminent citizens are entitled to share in the gratitude of the community. Among them are the Governor of Massachusetts, who is believed to have been one of the first to recommend to the President his intervention; certain of the members of the President's Cabinet, especially Secretary Root, whose acquaintance and deserved reputation among financiers in New York City gave his counsel as a mediator great weight; Senators Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Platt, of New York, and Governor Odell, of the latter State. The intervention of the three last-named gentlemen was in some quarters resented, in others criticised, but unreasonably. Any man whose position gave him the opportunity to speak for the suffering public did right to intervene, if by doing so he could reasonably hope to avert the threatened coal famine.

❀

The Coal Strike: The Parties

Mr. Mitchell's long letter to the President accepting the arbitration was in exceedingly bad taste and will enhance the bad feeling between operators and miners which all concerned ought to do everything in their power to allay. It must be said, however, in excuse, that the operators' letter to the President, which was quite as bad, furnished a natural provocation, and that Mr. Mitchell's letter, though nominally addressed to the President, was probably really aimed at winning votes among the miners for acceptance of the settlement proposed. Except as regards this letter, Mr. Mitchell has borne himself throughout this controversy with exemplary patience and self-control. As much cannot be said for the operators, who, in insulting Mr. Mitchell when he and they were under the roof of the President as his invited guests, insulted the President and the Nation. By their false assumption that coal-mining is a private business with which the public has no right to interfere, they have done more to give impulse to what ten years ago would have been called socialistic schemes than all the socialistic orators and agitators that America has ever listened to. At the same time, by their refusal to recognize organized labor they have brought about its practical recognition by the Nation, and, thanks to the force and self-control of Mr. Mitchell under their attack upon it and upon him, they have won for it a standing which it never had before. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is a man of few words, and rarely takes the country into his confidence; but we believe ourselves justified in saying that in this endeavor to destroy the mine workers' union he did not sympathize, and that the right to organize which he claims for capitalists he no less claims for laborers. It must, however, in justice be added that the objections to organized labor as it is illustrated by the United Mine Workers are by no means groundless. That the mine workers' union or its leaders pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

moted and encouraged the crimes of violence, of which a correspondent in last week's Outlook gave so graphic an account, we shall not believe without some evidence to convict them, and none has as yet been adduced; that these crimes did more to jeopardize the object which the mine workers had at heart than all other causes combined we think is entirely clear; the contention of the operators that they could mine their coal in quantities sufficient for public consumption if military forces were furnished in adequate numbers we think disproved by the events of the past two weeks. But for the mine workers to "deprecate" crime is not enough. Their organization ought to make participation in or encouragement of acts of violence a sufficient cause for expulsion from the union; nor will it be wholly acquitted by the public of indifference towards if not acquiescence in such crimes until some such measure of practical condemnation is by it enacted.

❀

The Coal Strike: The Constitution of the Tribunal

The consent of the miners and the operators after so heated a battle to leave the appointment of the arbitrators to the President, and the unqualified approval of this course by the entire public, irrespective of party, is a striking testimony to the regard in which he is held by the Nation. There does not appear to have been in any quarter the slightest apprehension that he would use the power thus intrusted to him for political or personal ends, and the board which he has announced, presumably after conference respecting its personnel with both parties, has approved the impartiality of his purpose, the soundness of his judgment, and his tact. The demand of the operators for a Judge of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and for "a man who, by active participation in mining and selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business," coupled with the fact that their designation of the qualifications of the various arbitrators apparently left no room for a representative of labor interests, gave rise to a possibly unjust but certainly not unnatural suspicion among the miners that their case was to be submitted to a prejudiced tribunal. Mr. Roosevelt has, we believe, entirely allayed this suspicion by his appointments. The circuit of the Hon. George Gray includes eastern Pennsylvania, but he is a resident of Delaware and is free from local prejudices; is a Democrat but free from political interests; and in his public services, not only upon the bench but in other fields, notably as a member of the International Committee of Arbitration under the Hague Convention, has proved his judicial fairness. Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Scranton, fulfills the requirement of familiarity with the physical and commercial features of the anthracite coal business; but he retired from that business some years ago, is reported to have now no active interest in it, and is said to be acceptable to the miners by reason of his past relations with them. With a touch of quiet humor, both tactful and entertaining, the President has explained the requirement of the operators for "a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist;" a sociologist, he says, means, for the purpose in hand, "a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge." Mr. E. C. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, now for the sixth term holding the office of Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the President regards as a sociologist as thus defined; organized labor is thus represented on the tribunal by a man with whom the operators in their function as railroad presidents have for some time been accustomed to deal, and in whose probity and intelligence, it is said, they have great confidence. The other two members of the Commission are: As "officer in the Engineer Corps" of the United States, Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, formerly Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, now retired from active service; and as an "expert mining engineer . . . not connected in any way with coal-mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous," and Edward Wheeler Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey. By consent of both the operators and the miners a sixth member has been added—the Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.; as most of the miners are Roman Catholics, it is reasonably thought that his name will add especial weight with the miners to the finding of the Commission,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Carroll D. Wright is added as "Recorder of the Commission," whether with or without a vote is not publicly stated. His judicial temper and his familiarity with the facts will be of great value to the board and to the country. We have commented on this settlement in another column.

❀

The Coal Strike: Questions to be Studied

Exactly what are the issues which the President and the parties regard as submitted to this Commission, and what limits it will think are set upon its investigation, we do not know. We trust, however, that it will not confine itself merely to stating its conclusions respecting the rate of wages and the conditions of labor that ought to prevail in the anthracite coal fields. There are other questions which, if not so immediately pressing, are more important to both operators and miners, and very much more important to the general public. What sort of an organization is the United Mine Workers Association? Is it an irresponsible organization which cannot be trusted to keep contracts when it has once made them? Or is it an honest and honorable organization, whose record of contract-keeping in the bituminous region is an adequate defense against the charge of irresponsibility? Has it encouraged and promoted crimes of violence, either openly or covertly? Could it do more than it has done to discountenance and prevent such crimes? if so, what could it do? Can the interests of capitalists and laborers in such an industry as that of the anthracite coal regions be harmonized so as to avoid the peril of continually recurring industrial wars? If so, in what way? Are there any measures which government, either State or Federal, can take to prevent such wars and to secure itself from the peril of a coal panic which their recurrence involves? We do not expect a final answer from the Commission to these questions; a complete and comprehensive answer would solve the whole labor problem, and that will not be solved so easily. But we hope that the Commission will not finish its work without giving these questions some consideration and furnishing to the public the best light it can upon them.

The Attorney-General on Trusts: Evils and Remedies

Attorney-General Knox, in an address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening, October 14, discussed Trusts, their evils and their remedies. He quoted with approval the President's first Message, and the address might be described as an amplification and interpretation of the declaration in that Message that "combination and concentration, while not to be prohibited, are to be controlled." On account of its source the address is important as indicating with great definiteness and positiveness the purposes of the Government; on account of its character it is important as pointing out both the more palpable evils of existing capitalistic combinations and some practical remedies for those evils under the present Constitutional powers of the Federal Government. Mr. Knox is as explicit as the President has been in affirming that neither the number nor the size of such combinations need appall the people: "We are accustomed to do large things, and to do them in a large way." But large evils are incidental to doing large things in a large way, and those large evils Mr. Knox describes. The question, What are those evils? is so often asked that we print, substantially in full, his answer to the question:

> The conspicuous noxious features of trusts existent and possible are these: Overcapitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people for whose benefit they are permitted to exist. Overcapitalization is the chief of these, and the source from which the minor ones flow. It is the possibility of overcapitalization that furnishes the temptations and opportunities for most of the others. Overcapitalization does not mean large capitalization or capitalization adequate for the greatest undertakings. It is the imposition upon an undertaking of a liability without a corresponding asset to represent it. Therefore overcapitalization is a fraud upon those who contribute the real capital, either originally or by purchase, and the effort to realize dividends thereon from operations is a fraudulent imposition of a burden upon the public. When a property worth a million dollars upon all the sober tests of value is capitalized at five millions and sold to the public, it is rational to assume that its purchasers will exert every effort to keep its earnings up to the basis of their capitalization. When the inevitable depression comes, wages

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

must be reduced, prices enhanced, or dividends foregone. As prices are naturally not increased, but lowered, in dull periods, it usually resolves itself into a question of wages or dividends.

Mr. Knox justly says that it is easier to describe the evils than to suggest a remedy; but some remedies he suggests. He insists that under Federal law all corporations doing business beyond the State which charters them should be required to do it in all the States upon the same conditions; that public carriers should be required to keep the avenues of commerce open to all alike; that "corporations upon which the people depend for necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs," and "should be subject to visitorial supervision," and "full and accurate information as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable intervals."

❀

The Attorney-General on Trusts: Powers of Congress

What power has Congress to apply these or any other remedies? In discussing this very vital question Mr. Knox describes the Anti-Trust Law, which he says it was commonly supposed "forbade the existence of trusts that were engaged in monopolizing the production throughout the country of articles of general consumption," and he explains the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case, in which it was held that the law applied only to inter-State commerce, not to manufacturing, and therefore did not apply to the refining of sugar, although it was refined for the purpose of distribution throughout the United States by means of inter-State commerce. The Attorney-General's understanding of the effect of this decision is thus stated:

> It is not enough, it seems, that a trust or corporation owning corporations exists, or that it is engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, for its mere engaging in commerce is not prohibited, or that it monopolizes production throughout the country, or that it is formed to restrain or monopolize business within a State or destroys competition in buying or selling within a State, or that by any of these things it *indirectly* affects inter-State commerce with a practical restraint or monopoly, to bring the corporation or its particular transaction within the emphatic clauses or under the drastic penalties of the anti-trust law. What seems to be necessary is to establish by legal proof in court a combination for the *direct* monopolizing or restraining of what is strictly inter-State commerce, and to prove this against combinations whose affairs are conducted upon the best legal advice as to what is and what is not obnoxious to the law, by methods secret or ingeniously contrived to avoid the letter of the law.

This decision, as thus interpreted, seems to confine Congressional action within very narrow limitations. Nevertheless, Mr. Knox is of the opinion that it has large power to control by indirection such combinations as it cannot reach by direct action. On this subject, not yet adjudicated on by any court, he expresses, as a wise lawyer should, a tentative, not a dogmatic, opinion: "It seems reasonable to say that it [Congress] can . . . deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in inter-State commerce, except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production." If Congress has such power as this, it would seem to have all the power it needs to possess for the protection of the people, since no monopoly which was by Congress confined in its operations within the limits of a State could maintain such a monopoly against competition from other States. We have not space here to present the argument by which the Attorney-General supports this interpretation of the Constitution; for that the student must be referred to the address itself, which we trust will be, in some form other than mere newspaper reports, made accessible to the public. We have no space here to follow him in his description of what the Federal Government has successfully done to break up certain important combinations in restraint of trade, especially between what would otherwise have been competing railroads. It appears to The Outlook that he has successfully achieved his purpose, which he thus defines: "My whole purpose in what I have said is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless under our system of government to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests," and he has made it clear that Congress should first consider

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

what power it possesses under the present Constitution to deal with the evils of great combinations, without waiting for the slow process involved in a change of that Constitution.

❀

The Northwest Revision Sentiment

The interviews of our staff correspondent with representative men in the Northwest indicate that something of the same complexity and variety of public opinion on the tariff question exists there as elsewhere. It is, however, made very clear by these interviews that there are within as well as without the Republican party objections to the present tariff too considerable to be disregarded. Objections are keenly felt by individuals to specific schedules which are injurious to them, as by millers to the tariff on wheat and by lumber-dealers to the tariff on lumber; and more generic objections by others who declare, to quote the words of Governor Cummins, "Protection first shielded American labor, and was a mine for lawful profit; now it fosters industrial piracy and monopoly." Yet those who hold this view are not Democrats. That is, they do not hold as a fundamental political principle to the doctrine either of free trade or of tariff for revenue only. They wish such a revision of the tariff as will promote competition and make monopolies more difficult, although it is generally conceded that no tariff revision can alone make them impossible. It is for this reason that the tariff issue, as presented by such Democrats as ex-President Cleveland and William J. Bryan, is radically different from the revision issue as presented by some of the leading Republicans of the Northwest. The latter are protectionists; the former are in principle opposed to protection. Speaking broadly, we should say that the opinions respecting the tariff, indicated by the interviews reported, might be classified as follows: 1. That the protective system is bad and ought to go. 2. That particular schedules ought to be changed so as to allow freer competition, if not the absolutely free importation of certain products. 3. That a general revision of the tariff should be undertaken, based on the protective principle of guarding American labor from free competition with cheap foreign labor, and designed to promote competition, which the tariff is now thought to discourage if not prevent. 4. The revision of the tariff by means of reciprocity treaties, under which America will obtain full compensation for what it gives—treaties which, while reducing the tariff, would leave intact the principle of protection. 5. An opinion, apparently held by a small minority, that no tariff revision of any kind is needed, and that the country would better "let well enough alone." We should judge that all these classes, with the exception of the first and the last, would favor a Tariff Commission on the lines suggested by President Roosevelt. It is interesting to note that such a Commission was proposed by Senator Spooner at the time when the Dingley Bill was passed.

❀

Federal Office-Holders in the Campaign

The absorbing interest in the settlement of the coal strike has not diverted the President from doing his duty as the executive head of the Nation in the matter of enforcing the provisions of the Civil Service Act relating to Federal office-holders and political assessments. His attention was called by the Attorney-General to a circular-letter issued by the Pennsylvania State Committee and signed by Mr. W. S. Quay, Chairman, stating that financial assistance was needed in the coming Congressional and State elections, and asking the person or persons to whom the letter was addressed to aid to the extent of his ability and inclination. This was sent to various Federal office-holders and employees to their home addresses. This letter, upon advice from the Civil Service Commission that neither Senator Quay nor Mr. Andrews, who is the clerk of the Senate Committee on Immigration, could properly serve on a committee concerned with soliciting and receiving aid from Federal officers, was withdrawn so far as addressed to such officers. It was immediately followed, however, by another circular-letter identical in form except that it bore the signature of the Treasurer of the Committee, who is not a Federal officer. The Civil Service Commission promptly declared this letter illegal because it bore, at the head, the names of Senator Quay and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Andrews, and directed its recall. In Ohio a circular was issued by the Republican State Commission which bore the name of the Hon. Charles Dick, a member of Congress, and of various other Federal officers, asking for assistance in the present Congressional elections. This letter the Civil Service Commission demanded should be withdrawn, but the Executive Committee has declined or neglected to accede to this demand. Upon this statement of facts, the President has issued an executive order quoting that section of the Civil Service Act which forbids in specific terms a Senator or officer of the Federal Government from directly or indirectly soliciting or receiving, or having any connection in soliciting or receiving, any assessment in any form for political purposes from any employee of the United States; and also quoting Attorney-General Harmon to the effect that

> All who are in the Government service are thus protected against the possibility of actual coercion, and from that of the coercion implied in the relation of the person soliciting or receiving to the Government, or implied in solicitation or receipt in a public office; but Congress did not attempt to prohibit solicitation by or payment to persons not in the Government service otherwise than in Government offices.

The President applies the law and states his own position with characteristic frankness and clearness:

> I hereby call the attention of all officers and employees in the Federal service to the foregoing opinion, and warn them that the provisions of law as therein construed are to be by them obeyed and enforced. Any official in the Federal service may without jeopardy to his official standing contribute or not, exactly as he pleases, provided he obeys the sections of the Civil Service Act above referred to.

It is a satisfaction to know that this order is not perfunctory and official; it is a definite statement of what offending office-holders may expect.

❀

The English Parliament

The English Parliament met on Thursday of last week, and if the first session affords any indication of the temper of the body, the present winter is likely to be one of the most exciting and turbulent in the long history of this great assemblage. Two matters are at the forefront: First and most important, the Educational Bill, to which about seven hundred and fifty amendments have already been proposed, and which becomes a more and more burning question as time goes on. In spite of the deep feeling throughout the Liberal body and among the Nonconformists, and the grave doubts of the wisdom of the bill expressed by many Churchmen, the opposition has lacked a rallying-point. That point was furnished last week by Lord Rosebery, in a very effective and unusually earnest speech, in which he substantially took the ground that, if the people are to pay for the schools, the people and not the Church must control them. The Premier declared at the opening of the sitting that the remainder of the session is to be devoted entirely to Government business, which is to consist of the Educational Bill, the London water bills, the Indian budgets, the Uganda railroad, and the sugar bounties, with attention to some matters relating to the Transvaal. This declaration evoked a storm from the Irish members. Mr. O'Brien, who sat in the place of John Redmond, the Irish leader of the House, asked that a day at least between now and Christmas should be assigned for the discussion of the state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Balfour replied that the Government would grant such a request if it came from the Liberal leaders, but would not notice it if it came from the Irish party. This was the signal for a vigorous outburst of Irish invective and eloquence, O'Brien, Lloyd-George, and T. P. O'Connor working the Irish members up to the highest pitch of excitement; and when Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, entered the house, he was received with a storm of hisses from the Irish section. In the midst of this excitement Mr. Balfour retained his usual smiling indifference. The excitable Irish temperament has never met a more unmanageable antagonist than the Premier, who unites Scotch persistency and clearness with perfect good humor and imperturbability. Mr. Healy made the most effective speech of the day by representing himself as a native of Uganda and treating the House to one of the most effective satires within the memory of the oldest member. With great elaboration of courtesy he thanked the Premier for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

consideration which enabled the Liberal Parliament to devote so much time to a discussion of the affairs of Uganda, and complimented him on being able to detach himself, in order to treat the affairs of Uganda, from the disturbance now prevailing "in that distant and distressful country, Ireland." Mr. Redmond went so far as to regret that the Irish could not, with arms in their hands, strike a blow against the tyranny to which they are subjected; but the climax came with the refusal of John O'Donnell to give way to the Speaker. When Mr. Balfour moved his suspension, Mr. O'Donnell rushed in front of him, shouting defiance and shaking his fist, while the members of the Cabinet moved about Mr. Balfour to protect him. The scene ended with the suspension of Mr. O'Donnell; and the debate was closed by a vote of 263 to 148. Mr. Balfour never shows to better advantage than when he is meeting fierce opposition; and there is now every prospect that he will have a chance to display to the full his qualities of quiet persistence, good-natured resolution, and urbanity.

❀

The French Parliament Last week the French Parliament began its session and they also promise to be stormy. The present Radical Cabinet has to face two series of interpellations, one attacking it for employing troops against the strikers in the coal fields, and one for using the troops in the case of the recent school troubles in Brittany. Nothing daunted, M. Combes, the Prime Minister, has a new bill ready, which, if passed by Parliament, will strengthen him in the adoption of measures, under the Associations Act, against the illegal monastic orders and congregations. The Government obtained a temporary victory on the demand of M. Baudry d'Asson, arraigning it for closing the schools conducted by the monastic congregations, as the immediate discussion of this particular demand was refused by an overwhelming vote. This, however, is only a fleeting triumph, since the Chamber thereupon decided soon to take up as a unit all of the many interpellations relating to the application of the Associations Act. M. Rouvier, the Finance Minister, then introduced his budget showing that the revenue was estimated at $715,100,000, and the expenditures at $715,000,000; in order to effect an equilibrium it had been necessary to create new taxation amounting to over $41,000,000, an amount included in the estimated revenue. The new taxation is largely created, according to M. Rouvier's plan, by applying the alcohol tax to small country distillers who have hitherto enjoyed immunity from taxation, and by increasing the tax on the higher grades of smoking tobacco. While these measures may be vigorously opposed, no others, short of the imposition of heavier rates of direct taxation, have yet been discovered which would adequately meet the situation. Indeed, the condition of French finances occasions increasing anxiety on the part of both friends and foes of the present Cabinet.

❀

Balkan Unrest The semblance of sovereignty which Turkey still maintains over Bulgaria has long been indirectly resisted by the Bulgarian people; last week it was very directly resisted in frontier conflicts between Bulgarian revolutionary bands and the Turkish troops. The latter, forty thousand strong, had been sent to quell an insurrection in the neighboring Macedonia; but as this insurrection was largely fomented from the Bulgarian border, the Sultan's soldiers found there their greatest sphere of activity. The sharpest fighting appears to have occurred in the Krezna defile, which, it is reported, the Turks are now occupying effectively, thus controlling the important Struma Valley. According to unconfirmed despatches, seventy Bulgarians were captured from one band alone. Smaller bands were scattered, their arms taken, and a not inconsiderable number of Bulgarians and Macedonians killed and wounded. Many Macedonians, especially women and children, have fled from Macedonia, which is still directly under the tyranny of the Sultan, into the freer Bulgaria. The two Macedonian Committees (organizations formed for the freeing of Macedonians from the Turkish yoke, no matter by what means this be accomplished) recently sent telegrams to the capitals of Europe praying for protection against Turkish atrocities and assistance for refugees, and on Sunday of this week

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they held meetings at the two principal Bulgarian cities, Philippopolis and Sofia, the capital. The latter meeting was attended by ten thousand people and was presided over by M. Michailowski, president of the local committee. At both meetings resolutions were passed condemning Turkish misrule in Macedonia, requesting the Bulgarian Government to negotiate with the Powers to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty; finally, approving the present revolutionary movement in Macedonia. Thus the usual unrest in the Balkan mountains, which happens regularly once a year, seems to be this year more serious than before. While most observers have acknowledged that it would be but a question of time before Macedonia followed Bulgaria in becoming practically freed from oppression, it has taken a long time to bring about such a consummation. With proper leadership, however, the time could be materially shortened.

❀

The Chinese Indemnity

Mail advices from Pekin, Chifu, Fuchau, and Hankau confirm the despatches which reported a carnival of corruption and the recrudescence of the anti-foreign spirit attending the collection of the Chinese indemnity. The amount of indemnity apportioned to the province of Chekiang, for instance, is $1,400,000 silver a year. Under cover of collecting this amount, says a correspondent writing from Hangchau, the capital of the province, the officials have strained every nerve to collect all the additional taxes they can in every direction, and this year the province is paying over and above its usual taxes no less than four million dollars. The officials have increased the *likin* (or internal transit tax) until it yields the $1,400,000 called for by the indemnity, but in addition they have increased the taxes on salt, wine, houses, incomes, pawnshops, etc., the additional amount being squeezed out of the people of the province. A correspondent of The Outlook writing from Shanghai confirms this, and says that it is typical of what is going on all over China. Under the guise of "collecting indemnity to pay off rapacious foreigners," he adds, the mandarins are sure to reap a harvest of from twenty-five to thirty million silver dollars during 1902. The people are ignorant; they are told that the money is all for the foreigners, there are no public or audited accounts, and wrath is accumulated upon the head of the guileless white man.

❀

Meeting of the American Board

The ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held at Oberlin, Ohio, October 14–17, will be specially memorable. Oberlin, a thousand of whose graduates have gone into missionary fields at home and abroad, is itself a stimulating environment for such an assembly. The laying there of the corner-stone of the Memorial Arch that will perpetuate the names of missionaries who perished in the Boxer fury is not only, as the New York "Times" said, an event of National interest, but it marks a fresh impulse given to the missionary spirit to redeem the region consecrated by martyr blood. The Board met auspiciously, all debt canceled, and a small balance left after an expenditure of over $840,000 during a year in which thirty-seven new missionaries had been sent forth. The opening sermon, a discourse of marked power, was given by Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn. Miss Stone, the beloved missionary, the story of whose captivity among brigands has been related in recent numbers of "McClure's Magazine," addressed densely crowded audiences. The Presidential address of Mr. Capen abounded with striking points in its outline by a layman's hand of the broader conception now held of Christian missions—"planting institutions which ultimately are to give to every nation civil and religious liberty through the preaching of the Gospel of the Son of God," a preaching not by evangelists only, but by schools and colleges, by science and benevolence, by hospitals and literature. Secretary Barton stated that two of the most popular novels now current in Japan are Christian stories.

❀

Noteworthy Addresses

Deputations from this country occasionally visit the missionary fields to examine their working. Such a deputation spent five months in India last year, the expense

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

being borne by generous friends. One of its members, Mr. W. F. Whittemore, of Boston, gave an account of peculiar interest, especially to business men, of the good business methods of missionary management abroad, the wise use of money, the universal confidence both of the common people and of the official classes in the missionary as an upright man of his word. Mr. John L. Mott spoke inspiringly of the rise of Christian interest in student centers that he had witnessed in his recent tour around the world. How to utilize the native forces, in such countries as China, formed the subject of another address by Mr. Mott, of statesmanlike suggestiveness. In proportion to the force it sends from America the Board employs more native helpers than any other society. And $167,000 was raised last year in its various fields. Among other noteworthy addresses, President C. F. Gates, recently called from Harput to Robert College, Constantinople, described the present hopeful outlook in Turkey. Many there hold an intellectual belief in Christianity they dare not avow. Dr. J. P. Jones, of India, spoke impressively of the educational work there. Industrial training as a nurse of self-reliant character is assuming large importance in Indian missions. The Rev. C. N. Ransom made a strong appeal for reinforcement in South Africa. Christianized Zulus, "the Anglo-Saxons of Africa," are ready to take the field, and leaders are wanted. Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, of Japan, a daughter of the missionary Gulick family, spoke brilliantly of the progress making in Japan, particularly in the education of women. It was announced that over $115,000 had been raised for the Twentieth Century Fund of $250,000. Admirable service was rendered by the Oberlin chorus of two hundred trained voices.

❀

The Memorial Arch

The central event of the four days was the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Arch. This is to stand on the college campus, facing the principal building, Peters Hall, and spanning Tappan Walk, which leads to the Library. The arch will be flanked on each side by a colonnade curving toward the street. The entire structure of buff limestone will measure a hundred feet from end to end. Bronze tablets on the columns will bear the names of the martyrs, eighteen in all, who perished in North China two years ago last July. These are the Rev. Francis Ward Davis, the Rev. Dwight Howard Clapp, Mrs. Mary Jane Clapp, the Rev. George Lewis Williams, Miss Mary Louise Partridge, Miss Susan R. Bird, all of Taiku; Miss Annie A. Gould, the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill, all of Paotingfu; the Rev. Ernest R. Atwater, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Atwater, the Rev. Charles W. Price, Mrs. Eva J. Price, all of Fenchowfu. The names of the children who perished with them are Ernestine and Mary Atwater at Taiyuan, Bertha and Celia Atwater and Florence Price at Fenchowfu. Dr. Judson Smith pronounced the memorial address. Nine of the deceased had been his pupils. Most fitting was his quotation from President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. The box placed in the stone contained, with other matter, photographs of the deceased, with sketches of their lives and of their missions. The stone was laid by Mr. G. Henry Whitcomb, of Worcester. Prayer was offered by President Bradley, of Iowa College, once a fellow-student of some of those commemorated. A vast concourse witnessed these services. The proceedings of the entire meeting apparently made a profound impression upon the fourteen hundred students at Oberlin, whose two Congregational churches have forty-four of their members now working in the foreign missionary field. It is regarded as one of the most inspiring that the Board has held for many a year.

❀

The Twenty-first Church Congress

Bishop Doane in his welcome to the city of Albany indicated the "open field of religious opinion lying behind the verities of the Christian faith in which the Congress allows its speakers to wander. The Church, maintaining unity of faith, allows diversity of opinion and seeks to ally itself with every human and humane interest." The Congress devoted four of its sessions to the discussion of topics bearing on the relations of Christianity to social life. To the first of these, Are coercive methods of colonization promotive of Christian civilization? an affirmative

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

answer was given by Dr. Walpole Warren, who used the success of England in abolishing the slave trade as a pertinent illustration. Mr. Herbert Welsh and Mr. George Foster Peabody maintained the negative, the latter claiming that un-Christ-like methods of colonization can conceivably result in a Christian civilization, so called, which may put back for centuries the realization of the true Christ thought. The value of the referendum in its appeal to the sovereign people, and its power of educating the political conscience and mitigating the evils of representative government, were forcibly stated. Mr. Robert Fulton made the strong point that the extended use of the referendum will enable men to vote for principles rather than for candidates, and will insure for political teachers of the people men who will understand and present truth more fairly than the special party pleaders of the present. Dr. Greer believed that while the referendum makes for righteousness, by its limitation of excessive and its prevention of venal legislation, it can never make righteousness. The moral laws of God, being immutable, should no more be referred to the decision of the people than his physical laws, such as gravitation. A notable discussion on the topic "Do Spiritual Principles Furnish a Solvent for Economic and Social Difficulties?" was opened by Dean Hodges. Always and everywhere they do, he said, yet society remains sick, and the principles of Christianity are not effective for two reasons. The Church still stands somewhat apart from life; the clergy may have cared more for theology than for sociology, more for truth than for life, may have found it easier to preach on infant baptism or apostolic succession than to illuminate the darkness of the coal-mines with candles from the altar. The cure lies in love. Christ wins men by the appeal of the divine love to human wills. The realization of the divine love is all that is needed to make the world better. It needs more Christianity, and waits for that and for that only. Experiments involving sudden transformation are useless. Slowly is reformation effected, but truth is sure and the kingdoms of the world will become the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ. The Church and the Drama was a subject which elicited condemnation of vicious and demoralizing plays. Dr. Fenwick emphasized the responsibility of the playwright, who shares with the preacher the opportunity of leadership. Dr. Tomkins urged that the Church do something practical, such as securing the appointment of a special officer, to suppress low plays and to protect the homes and lives of the community. Dr. Kinsolving spoke of the debasing commercial influence of managers who sacrifice art and decency to greed; Mr. Bentley, of the Actors' Alliance, which promotes the work of the Church for the spiritual and social advantage both of the actors and of the nine hundred clergymen of all denominations who belong to it.

❀

Catholicity at the Church Congress

During one of the broad and scholarly discussions for which the platform of the Church Congress affords opportunity, Dr. Leighton Parks made an enlightening distinction between Catholicity, the progressive outreaching spirit of Christianity, and Catholicism, the cramping system which seeks ever to confine and limit the spiritual advance of the Church. Christianity is both an objective phenomenon and a subjective experience. Catholicism is the tent in which the journeying, progressive spirit of Catholicity may for a time rest, but which it can never make its home. Catholicity needs no church, yet it may live within its system or may protest against it. Catholicity, the expansive impulse of the religion of Christ, bringing into fellowship with God every relation of human life, passed over from the Apostolic Age into the Roman Church. Athanasius stood for the principle of Catholicity, but of the expanding impulse of religion the system, Catholicism, took possession, cramping and limiting the growth of truth. Catholicity preserved the Bible for the world; Catholicism shut it away from the people. The fundamental virtue of Catholicity is faith, that of Catholicism obedience; in the former, monasticism, a sublime expansion of religion partaking of the fellowship of the sufferings of Christ, and covering all life, took its rise. Catholicism took hold of it, cramped its vital forces, and, discrediting the supreme sacredness of family life, laid the foundations of Jesuitism, the atheism of modern Europe, and the divorce court. Luther

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said, "Trust yourselves to God," and the people responded, were justified by faith, and had peace with God. Catholicity passed over into Protestantism, and the Roman Church became an anarchical incorporated trust, a great labor trust in which no man might work out his own salvation unless he obeyed the dictates of the union. Protestantism fell back into Catholicism with Calvin and his infallible book and inflexible system. Tractarianism, with its divine impulse of Catholicity, was soon enwrapped in Catholicism, and Catholicity passed over in inspiring power to Kingsley and Maurice and Brooks. We need continually a new revival of religion to deliver us from Catholicism, which is materialism, a new Catholicity to protest against petty sectarianism; and there is evidence to-day that the Spirit of God, the true spirit of Catholicity, is working anew among all sorts and conditions of men.

❀

Strikes and Schools

One aspect of the recent labor troubles was brought out with characteristic force by President Eliot in his address before the Connecticut State Teachers' Association at Hartford last week. The address was a vigorous argument for a higher rate of expenditure for public schools, and a searching arraignment of the limitations of public-school education and its results in this country. Dr. Eliot declared that the American people cannot afford to persist in the present low school expenditure per pupil and per year; that so far we have experienced a profound disappointment in the results obtained from popular education, and we cannot expect adequate results until we are ready to spend more money on the schools. The recurrence of labor strikes is one form of this general disappointment in the outcome of popular education. Strikes are frequently resorted to for reasons which are not made public until after the strike has taken place, if they are made public at all. Capitalists and middlemen, who resist strikes, often do so without taking the public into their confidence by giving their reasons. On both sides there is a great lack of faith in publicity. Publicity is, however, the great security for democracy, the best weapon against political and industrial wrong-doing, and, in the long run, a most trustworthy means of political and social progress. The manner in which industrial wars are conducted, and their constant recurrence, diminish the productiveness and prosperity of the country, and furnish striking evidence of the lack of success of the common schools in dealing with the problems put before them. President Eliot declared that he did not wish to impugn the motives either of employers or of employed; but he did impugn their intelligence, and that intelligence is low because popular education is seriously defective. Industrial conflicts must be settled ultimately by reason; yet the endeavor is often made to settle them by force—that is to say, by inflicting pecuniary losses, physical and moral injury, and spreading confusion and alarm. Education ought to be carried far enough to make men understand that such conflicts are to be settled by intelligence and not by force. Systematic education in this country stops far too soon for millions of children; in cases of millions of adults the method of earning their livelihood becomes automatic, and mental growth is arrested. If popular education is to realize the expectations which it has awakened, and to promote effectively public righteousness and public welfare, it must be far more thorough; and in order to be thorough, much larger amounts of money must be spent upon it. The address was listened to with profound attention, and evidently made a deep impression on the teachers assembled.

❀

The "Court Theology" in Germany

Kaiser William's so-called "new court theology" is an adjustment to modern religious tendencies in Germany. The census division of Evangelicals and Roman Catholics is utterly misleading if one accepts it as a literal presentation of the number of followers of the two creeds. Protestant as well as Roman Catholic missionaries who have studied contemporary religious conditions in Germany agree that not only orthodoxy, but also attachment to the Church, is on the decline. The large cities are in the grip of a Social Democracy which regards both Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen as their common

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

enemy. The propaganda has worked for the last ten years with remarkable results in estranging the peasant, laboring, and agricultural classes from the Church. Socialistic doctrines are temptingly served up, and, where Marx and Lassalle are not accepted as the sole saviors, skepticism is sweeping over the country. It is but necessary to pass from one church edifice to another in the large Social Democratic centers, notably in Berlin, to observe the vacant seats, the apathy of both congregation and preacher, and to realize how much Germany is in need of a revival of the genuine spirit of Christianity. The Empress is a devout Lutheran, orthodox in her views, and, as a result, the youthful members of the Imperial family are brought up under the eyes of orthodox instructors and instructed in the Lutheran faith. But there is a strong contrast in the public attitude of the Emperor and the orthodoxy of the Empress. The success of the Social Democrats in arousing popular feeling against the clergy has in a certain measure demanded a new court theology, and the Kaiser, though impulsive, is a diplomat and opportunist. To counterbalance the Social Democrats in the provinces it was necessary to champion an Evangelical movement which would divest the Church and clergy of any austere and unsympathetic character and bring it closer to the people. The Government has therefore fostered a reaction in favor of the reform movement. The modern German drama, with its religious commentaries and psychological aspects, and the modern German philosophy, still under the influence of Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, are also inimical to the orthodox Church. In the modern German drama as written by Philippi, Sudermann, and Hauptmann, and reflecting the attitude of the skeptical Norwegian school, there are both disguised and open attacks upon orthodoxy as represented by certain individual characters. This spirit comes to the light in "Across the Waters," in "The Great Sin," and especially in Herr Ernst's latest work, "Righteousness." But the most powerful foe of the orthodox Church in Germany is the materialistic modern German philosophy. Not only do recent statistics reveal the fact that the ratio of suicides among German students is increasing rapidly from year to year, while recent criminal trials show that crimes were perpetrated because of the influence of the gloomy views of the Schopenhauer school, but in any academic or private discussion by student bodies faith in an eternal life is but faintly revealed. While leading theologians, scientists, and philosophers allied with the prominent universities are endeavoring to harmonize progressive views with Christianity, the tendencies at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Königsberg, Bonn, and Strassburg would indicate that the orthodox Church is steadily losing ground.

❀

The Coal Strike

We report in another column the settlement of the coal strike; we add here certain general reflections suggested by this dramatic chapter in American history.

I. The American people have been compelled anew to recognize that spirit of lawlessness which, confined to no section, is always liable to break forth whenever public prejudice is for any cause excited. Obedience to law is the foundation of civilization; and the first duty of the American people, antedating all others in time and superior to all others in importance, is the maintenance of law and order and the punishment of crime. The Governor of Pennsylvania failed in his duty to protect from violence; he ought to do what he can to atone for this neglect by bringing the culprits to punishment. Neither individual ignorance nor public excitement excuses crime, and the anthracite coal regions have been the scene of crimes which ought to have been prevented and which ought to be punished. No one questions the fact of the crimes; the only question which any one raises is, Who are the criminals? Mr. Mitchell, in his letter to the President, says:

> Mr. President, we make the unqualified declaration that the imported guardians of law and order, the companies' coal and iron police, have committed more unprovoked murders during this strike than can be charged to the great army of men who have been in idleness for the past five months.

Mr. Mitchell must be presumed to know who are these imported criminals; he should be called on by the Governor of the State to make good his statement and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to aid the Governor in their detection and their condign punishment. The newspapers report that a meeting of non-union miners in Pennsylvania has passed and sent to the President of the United States and to the Governor of the State a series of resolutions which contain the following "partial list of outrages" recently perpetrated in the State, presumably not by "imported guardians of law and order:"

> Killed, 14; severely injured, 42; shot from ambush, 16; aggravated assaults, 67; attempts to lynch, 1; houses dynamited, 12; houses burned, 3; buildings burned, 10; washeries burned, 3; stockades burned, 2; riots, 69; works dynamited, 6; trains dynamited, 1; railroad bridges dynamited, 4; railroads seized, 5; trains wrecked, 6; attempted wrecks, 9; trains attacked, 7; strikes in schools, 14.

Here, also, is a definite statement by a supposedly responsible body. The Governor should call on the men who have made this statement for evidence to substantiate it and for clues to the perpetrators of these crimes. If the men who dynamited houses, wrecked railroad trains, shot, stoned, and beat to death unoffending citizens, and set fire to buildings, can by any means be discovered—and no energy or expense should be deemed too great if it accomplishes the purpose—they should be arrested, tried, convicted, and punished. Pennsylvania owes this to her good name and to her future safety. A carnival of violence should not be followed by a tacit amnesty.

II. The action of the President has afforded a new demonstration of the power of public opinion in a democratic community. He has shown that influence is sometimes worth more than force. He has shown that the head of a great Nation may exercise influence when the law does not confer upon him authority to exercise force. It is true that there are a few critics who still hold fast to the "night-watchman" theory of government, and who think that Mr. Roosevelt should have simply called on Governor Stone to preserve the peace, and, if the Governor failed, should have used Federal troops himself for that purpose. But this vanishing minority belong to a past age, and their criticisms fall on unheeding ears. Not only in America but in Europe, not only in Anglo-Saxon communities but also in France and Germany, the President is applauded for his course. As a means of settling controversies Jesus recommended to his disciples, first, to try a conference, secondly, to have a repetition of the conference in the presence of witnesses, and, finally, to make a report of the difficulty to the church. Critics have sometimes asked, What, then, should the church do? To this question Christ's recommendations furnish no answer. In the present case, quite in the spirit of these instructions, the President brought the contending parties before him, and thus got the facts respecting the contention laid before the people of the United States. Under the Constitution and laws as they now exist, the people were powerless to do more than listen, judge, and express their judgment. But this was enough. Public opinion accomplished what there was no machinery of the law to accomplish. The influence of Mr. Roosevelt, supported by public opinion, achieved what the President had no official power to achieve through the law enforced by marshals or military. More than once in English history the influence of Prince Albert, and subsequently of Queen Victoria, determined national action in a critical time. The course of the President in the present exigency affords a new illustration of the value of influence, and of the power of a representative of the people to exercise that influence for the Nation's benefit, provided he has the Nation's confidence. So much is said about the deleterious influence of subserviency to public opinion in a democracy that it is worth while to note its saving power when rightly directed.

III. The right of labor organizations to exist has received a new and National recognition. It is always foolish to shut our eyes to what is, simply because we do not like it. It was foolish for the operators to shut their eyes to the existence of a great labor organization on which the peaceful and prosperous conduct of the mining industry in fact depended. The only effect of this voluntary blindness was to open the eyes of the whole Nation, not only to the existence of that organization, but to its importance as an industrial factor. Every new advance in human life has been accomplished with some serious evils. Because of the printing-press,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vicious literature has been more widely disseminated; because of the invention of steam, tragical destructions of life and property have taken place; because of the invention of the cotton-gin, the hold of slavery on the country was strengthened. Similarly, the discovery that organization adds to human efficiency in the industrial as in all other realms has been accompanied by capitalistic oppressions on the one hand and labor union oppressions on the other. But we do not propose to get rid of the printing-press or the steam-engine or the cotton-gin; neither shall we get rid of industrial organizations, whether of capitalists or of laborers. The remedy for the evils that attend labor unions is to be found, not in the disorganization of labor, but in its more perfect and orderly organization. This appears to us absolutely demonstrated by the contrasting history of the bituminous and the anthracite coal regions. Employers of labor should seek, not to disrupt and disorganize labor unions, but to secure their better organization. By fighting them they increase the power of the belligerent and the demagogical leaders, for in time of war the belligerents and the demagogues always come to the front. By co-operating with them they increase the power of the conservative and the constructive leaders, for in time of peace constructionists always come to the front. This lesson is writ large in the history of the past few months. Whether the mine operators have yet learned to read such writing we do not know, but it is very legible to the general public.

IV. That the remedy for industrial war is not the destruction of one organization by another organization, but peaceful co-operation between the organizations, and the adjustment of all questions between them by conciliation when possible, and by arbitration when conciliation fails, has also received a new and notable illustration. The whole progress of civilization for centuries has been in this direction. Controversies between individuals, once left to wager of battle, are now submitted to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal. Controversies between States which once led to war are now adjusted by diplomatic negotiations. In spite of the contentions of men who believe that nothing can be which has not been, a supreme court of the civilized world, somewhat analogous to the Supreme Court of the United States, has been constituted, and questions which diplomatic negotiations cannot settle are already being brought before this tribunal for adjustment. There is neither policeman nor military to enforce its decisions. For their enforcement the nations rely upon the power of an international public opinion. The introduction into the industrial field, first of conciliation and concession, which is the analogue of diplomatic intercourse in the international field, and, secondly, of arbitration, which is the analogue of the judicial tribunal between individual States and nations, is simply a new application of an old principle. The industrial war in Pennsylvania, accompanied with tragic scenes of violence, with great economic waste, and with the peril of a terrible calamity to the whole Eastern border, has made Americans see as they never saw before what is the alternative to international conciliation and arbitration. It at least may be hoped that it will be a long time before capitalists and laborers engage on so large a scale in so wasteful a war, involving so great a peril to the community.

V. It may also be regarded as practically settled that there are in this country some businesses in private hands which ought not to be independent of public control. It is a familiar and well-recognized principle that private rights are always subject to the public welfare. No man may keep his house in unsanitary condition if by so doing he threatens the health of the village. No man may insist on an exorbitant price for his farm, if by so doing he prevents the construction of a highway for the Nation. Upon precisely the same principle, no body of men having private ownership in a fuel which is indispensable to the well-being of the community may so administer the property as to leave the community without this fuel. Whether the maladministration is the fault, the folly, or the misfortune of the private owners does not affect the superior right of the public to intervene. To this conclusion we think, from our reading of the public press, practically the whole people on the Atlantic seaboard have come, except perhaps a small mi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nority who have personal interests in the anthracite coal mines. What measures the people can take to secure their rights, and to prevent the recurrence of a coal famine, is perhaps as important a question as any which leaders of thought have to-day to consider. The right is fully recognized by the public. How to maintain that right without revolutionary measures is a problem yet to be solved.

The enforcement of law: the power of public opinion; the right of labor organizations to recognition; the value of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for war; the pre-eminence of public rights in industries essential to the public welfare—such are the lessons which appear to us most evidently taught by the events of the past few months in our industrial world.

❀

The Trust Problem
The Government and Monopolies

It is not to the Trust the people object; it is to the result of the Trust. That is, their objection is not to any particular form of capitalistic combination, it is to any monopoly in articles necessary to public comfort, however that monopoly may be acquired. Just now the monopoly which most absorbs the public attention is that in anthracite coal, and there is not a Coal Trust; that is, the coal companies are not combined by putting a majority of their stock in the hands of trustees. Indeed, in pending legal proceedings in New York State it has been stated under oath that they are not combined at all. This is quite possibly true. It is quite possible that the coal representatives in their monthly meetings simply come to a common judgment as to what amount of coal it is for their interest to put upon the market and what price should be charged for it, and then act individually on that judgment, without anything which can be legally defined as a contract or agreement between them. But the monopoly is just as effectual as if it were accomplished by a legal agreement between the companies or by a combination of the companies under one board of trustees. When a monopoly is secured which gives to one man or to a small number of men the control of any article important to public comfort, the people object, and ought to object. It is a matter of no importance whether that monopoly is secured by a union of corporations, or by a legal agreement between corporations, or by an informal "understanding" between corporations or by one corporation or by a single man: the monopoly is itself objectionable; the method by which it is obtained is a matter of comparative indifference.

The people ought to object to monopoly, however it is maintained, because industrial servitude and political freedom cannot long co-exist in the same community. Either the political freedom will find a way to destroy the monopoly and establish industrial freedom, or the monopoly will find a way to destroy the political freedom and establish a political plutocracy. If monopoly should be allowed to control the food, the lights, the fuel, and the transportation of the American people, the American people would cease to be free, whatever semblance of freedom their powerless political institutions might retain. The man who can determine for me the conditions on which I may eat, read, keep warm, and travel, is my master, whatever he may call himself or I may call him. The real issue involved in the so-called Trust Problem is industrial freedom, and that involves political freedom. The real questions which the American people are compelled by present conditions to consider are, Will they preserve their liberty? and, How will they preserve their liberty? The peril to those liberties is not political, but commercial; it is not a peril of imperialism, but of plutocracy; it comes not from a standing army, but from a monopolized industry. And the object of the people must be, not merely to punish private monopoly when it does ill, but to prevent private monopoly from existing. This is not equivalent to saying that they must prevent combinations of capital from existing. Our problem is not to destroy economic combinations, whether of capital or labor, but to make them the servants, not the masters, of the people. As a contribution to the solution of this complex and difficult problem, The Outlook lays down this thesis for the consideration of its readers, and as the possi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ble basis for its future consideration of the so-called Trust problem:

WHENEVER ANY PRIVATE MONOPOLY, WHETHER OF CAPITALISTS OR LABORERS, CONTROLS ANY COMMODITY OR CONVENIENCE IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE, THE PEOPLE MUST EITHER DESTROY THIS MONOPOLY BY RESTORING COMPETITION, OR PUT THE MONOPOLY UNDER GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL, OR TAKE POSSESSION OF THE MONOPOLY AND ADMINISTER IT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

To illustrate: At the present time the coal combine controls the entire output of anthracite coal in this country. It is immaterial to the public how that coal combine is maintained, whether by a union of corporations, a formal agreement between corporations, or an informal "understanding." That the combination controls the fuel on which the Atlantic seaboard is accustomed to depend has been made painfully evident during the past few months. For such a condition there are three alternative remedies:

The people may by legal proceedings break up the combine and compel competition—if they can. This is the object of the present proceedings initiated against the coal-carrying companies in the State of New York under the anti-trust law of that State.

The people may bring the coal companies under government control. This was the object involved in the proposal to compel the coal companies and their employees to submit their controversies to some appointed tribunal—a method infelicitously termed "compulsory arbitration." This would bring the monopoly under governmental control so far as to deprive it of its present absolute power to determine wages and conditions of labor; but it would not necessarily protect the public against extortionate charges for the fuel; for that some further power of governmental regulation would be necessary.

The people may take possession of the coal-mines and operate them under governmental administration for the public benefit, as the post-office is operated in this country, the telegraph in England, and some of the railroads on the continent of Europe. This is the plan advocated by the platform of the Democratic party in the State of New York.

We do not here advocate either of these methods for the solution of the coal problem: we state them simply for the purpose of furnishing a concrete illustration of a general principle. That there are serious objections to each one of these plans furnishes no conclusive reason why some one of them should not be tried. The conservative objector, if he would carry the American people with him, must be prepared to show, either that allowing a private monopoly to control the anthracite coal supply of the United States is not objectionable, or that there is some better way of preventing such monopoly than either of these three alternatives. The Outlook maintains that any private monopoly of an article so necessary to the public welfare as fuel is intolerable in a free community, and at present it sees but three alternatives: the re-establishment of competition; governmental regulation and control; governmental ownership and administration. It will be glad to report any other possible alternative.

❀

The Touch of Infinity

In all expressions of the noblest passions there is a baffling sense of insufficiency, a painful and at times tragic consciousness that the deeper things are still unsaid. The heart of man has found many voices, but that which lies deepest in it still waits for adequate words, for the final and perfect ease from pain which comes when a profound emotion goes wholly into deed or speech. It has happened from time to time that a man has had a chance, in some great moment and in a single heroic act, to translate his secret thought into a language which men instantly understood and which they never forgot; it has sometimes come to a woman, in some crisis, to concentrate in a brief and glorious moment the full possibilities of the sacrificial power of a lifetime; but to most men and women these great moments when a deed becomes a complete word of revelation do not come, and the heart is never without a baffling sense of dumbness.

Those who have spoken in words and in music most freely and frankly about the master passion of love in its highest terms leave us with the impression of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

having striven to achieve the impossible. The more passionate the expression, the deeper the consciousness of limitation. The very extravagance of language which the great passions often evoke is the evidence that there is something in them which cannot be put into words. In the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" Mrs. Browning uses figure upon figure and image upon image in one of the noblest poems of love ever written, but gives us at the end, not a clear and full expression of the passion in her soul, but a deeper and fresher sense of the fact that human speech has only symbols for such passion, and that the higher the power of speech the deeper the consciousness of limitation.

Wagner, who has given love an intense though not always the noblest speech, succeeds, not in completeness of expression, but in dilating the imagination to a new divination of the tremendous force and significance of the master passion in the hearts of men and women. For success in giving the passion of love expression lies, not in completeness of speech, but in power of suggestion; and that song of love is the greatest which makes us feel that love can never be wholly or adequately sung.

The perfection of expression which may be given to the fact, the truth, the object which is completely understood, can never be given to love. Perfection in this life belongs only to the things which can be mastered and finished here; the things which are so vast, so rich, so wrought into the spirit, and so much a part of its life that they cannot be separated from it, require a wider scope, a broader freedom, a nobler stage for complete unfolding, and can never be put in human speech; they can be suggested but they cannot be expressed. Browning saw with greater clearness than any other poet of our time that the art which speaks most powerfully to the modern man is not that which gives him the perfect line, but that which, in the noblest form, conveys to him the sense of the inward beauty, the hidden divinity, of life and love.

It is not love's poverty but its incalculable riches that makes words seem so poor when love strives to speak through them; that defeats the end of the artist when he strives to tell the whole story of passion, and measures his success by his failure. It is the touch of infinity on love which allies it with pain; for they who love noblest and deepest are never without a haunting consciousness of pain. There is a hunger in their hearts which cannot be satisfied; a striving to give which never perfectly eases itself by complete bestowal; for there is more to receive than there is room to take, and more to give than there is power to convey. The infinite is always pressing against the finite in every noble passion, and they who have the gift of love, strive as they may, go to their graves with the feeling that they have never spoken out. This is the pain of loving, but it is always its glory and its consolation; for the touch of infinity is the seal of immortality.

❀

The Pious Fund

The only two American Powers which took part in the recent Hague Arbitration Congress submitted to the resulting Hague International Court the first case to come before it—the so-called "Pious Fund"—and last week the Court announced its decision.

In 1697 the Pious Fund was established by charitable persons to enable Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico, Arizona, Upper and Lower California. In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominions. The Pious Fund was seized by the Spanish crown and transferred from the Jesuits to the Franciscans. When, in 1823, the Mexicans freed themselves from the Spanish and Iturbide yoke, the Fund was transferred to the new Republic. In 1842 Mexico sold the properties constituting the Fund, and put the proceeds into her treasury, stipulating, however, to pay to the Church six per cent. in perpetuity on the principal. The war of 1847 between the United States and Mexico resulted in the transfer of Upper California—much more extensive than the present State—to the United States, whereupon Mexico ceased paying interest to the beneficiaries of the Fund here. In 1868 the Roman Catholic Church in California made a claim for twenty-one years' interest—nearly a million dollars—and after seven years a commission gave a decision that the interest of the Fund should be equally divided

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

between the Church in Mexico and in California, and that Mexico should set aside half of the annual payment. This was the famous Sir Edward Thornton decision. The Mexican Government paid the award decreed by Sir Edward, but has paid nothing since.

The Hague Tribunal last week took the view that the decision of the first court which awarded the claim of the Church for accrued interest did not prevent the accumulation of interest since that award; it incidentally establishes the principle that no change of nationality by the beneficiaries makes nugatory and void an eleemosynary or religious fund. The decision was unanimous. It finds (1) that the claim of the United States in behalf of the Archbishop of San Francisco (Dr. Riordan) is governed by the principle of *res adjudicata*, in virtue of the arbitration decision of 1875 pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission; (2) that, in conformity with this decision, the Mexican Government shall pay to the Government of the United States $1,420,682.67 in money of the legal currency of Mexico, a sum covering the total payment of annuities due from Mexico, namely, the annual payment of $43,059.99; (3) that the Mexican Government shall pay to the United States on February 2, 1903, and every following year of the same date forever, an annual payment of $43,059.99.

Thus a dispute is closed which has been in progress for over half a century; the interpretation at The Hague of a contract made long ago, of course, involves no current issues, and, we are glad to add, no hard feelings. At the close of the trial Mr. Ralston, of Washington, one of the American lawyers in the case, and Señor Pardo, one of the Mexicans, thanked the Court for the care it had given to the case, Señor Pardo adding that so soon as his Government learned of the Court's award he was sure the award would be accepted. Dr. Matzen, President of the Court, declared that a revision of the sentence was possible only in case of new facts coming to light. He thanked the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators, and added that, while no single judge was infallible, the unanimity of the arbitrators, who had so closely examined the whole question at issue, was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

Coincidently with the decision of the Hague Court on the first case to be laid before it comes the announcement of the next case. This will involve the Japanese Government, on the one hand, and the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany on the other. The case involves the liability of renters of treaty-protected property in Japan for taxation other than for such dues as are stipulated in their leases. The protocol defines the issue as follows:

> Whether or not the provisions of the treaties and other engagements above quoted exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese Government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, on such land, from any imposts, taxes, charges, contributions, or conditions whatsoever, other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question.

Two arbitrators will be named, and they are to appoint an umpire; or, failing to agree, the King of Sweden and Norway will be asked to name an umpire. Thus, within a few weeks six nations will have submitted matters of adjudication at The Hague—an impressive reply to those who opposed the Hague Congress, on the ground that its aim and end were only utopian dreams.

The acceptability of the Court has been shown, not only by the willingness of six Powers to present cases, but also by its own rapidity in reaching a decision on the first case. We cannot forget that the first great international arbitration, namely, that at Geneva in 1871, was also submitted by the United States Government. From that day to this the practicability of the American idea of arbitration has been frequently confirmed, but never more impressively than last year at the Hague Congress, where the United States took a leading part, and again this year at the Hague, where, before the diverse nationalities of the arbitrators in the new international court, we again take a leading part. With their consistent espousal of the principle of arbitration, the American people are hardly moving towards imperialism; rather are they foremost in the endeavor to allay irritations arising from international misunderstandings—above all, to avert the menace of war.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spectator

The comparatively easy manner in which large real estate and in general great financial transactions are accomplished every day in this country reminds the Spectator of the very different methods employed in the East, the land of "Bookra." There the purchase of a piece of land may be a question of months or even of years; the very acquisition of a rug is a matter for lengthy and delicate negotiations. All the amenities must be observed, and none of the elaborate forms of Oriental politeness must be omitted or violated. But if one has plenty of time (and who has not in the East?), there is a charm about it all far removed from the sordidness of dollars and cents.

❀

The Spectator was witness recently to the intricate negotiations which led up to the purchase by a friend of his of an Arab mare with a long pedigree which his friend desired to import to this country. Now, this animal was owned by a certain Greek Patriarch in Mount Lebanon, Syria, and that very circumstance made the matter one requiring the greatest finesse and diplomacy. There must be no mention of sale or purchase. It would be insulting even to hint that a Patriarch could deal in horseflesh, or traffic in anything but the welfare of souls. The Occidental mind might find a way out of this dilemma difficult. Not so the subtle Oriental. Nothing could be easier.

❀

The negotiations were conducted by an American long resident in Syria and wise in its ways, and the Patriarch himself. They began with a letter sent by the American to the Patriarch and beginning with subjects far removed from Mare. It inquired solicitously after the Patriarch's health; it hoped for him all the blessings of heaven; it dilated on the friendship existing between the Patriarch and the writer, and cherished the belief and hope that it would never cease. Then, tentatively and almost as an afterthought, the letter approached the subject of Mare. The writer informed the Patriarch that he had as guest an American gentleman who was intensely interested in Arab horseflesh and had even expressed a desire to own a blooded mare. This gentleman had heard a report that the Patriarch owned such an animal and had evinced an anxiety to see her. Now, then, the writer had a suggestion to make to the Patriarch. Would it not be a most graceful act for that eminent ecclesiastic to make a present of the noble beast to the writer's friend, thus still further cementing the eternal friendship which was present in such large quantities on both sides? And, on the other hand, what more delicate and tactful thing could the friend do than, on his part, to make a little gift to the Patriarch of, say, one hundred and fifty French pounds, although of course the amount was of no consequence among friends. It was merely an evidence of a strong good feeling. And the letter ended with further prayers for the Patriarch's continued good health.

❀

The Patriarch replied with equal tact and delicacy. He was truly touched by the friendly words of his correspondent, and he reciprocated them and more. He hoped the American stranger was enjoying his stay in Syria, and applauded his interest in Arab horses. The report that he himself possessed a blooded mare was true. She was a valuable animal and he loved her dearly, yet out of his greater love for his friend he would be willing to present her to his friend's friend. Of course he would be pleased to receive a return present of, say, two hundred French pounds, as further strengthening the bonds of friendship. There would be no sale. Heaven forbid! It would be a simple interchange of gifts. Thus was the matter accomplished. There were two or three other letters, but only to agree that the gift should be two hundred pounds, as the good Patriarch had so subtly suggested. The Spectator's friend had the mare; the Patriarch had two hundred pounds; the friendship had been "strengthened," and there had been no sale!

❀

It may seem cruel to add, after all the pleasant feeling engendered by these amenities, that three days after she was shipped to America the mare died on the steamer, whether of the negotiations or homesickness it would be idle to guess.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SHALL THE TARIFF BE REVISED?

Forty Interviews with Representative Men in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, by a Staff Correspondent of The Outlook

TARIFF revision sentiment exists in the Eastern States irrespective of party, as has been shown in the Republican and Democratic Conventions of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Its center of strength, however, is in the pivotal State of Iowa, next in Minnesota, and in less degree in Wisconsin and Nebraska. This region is often referred to as the Northwest. The real Northwest—Idaho, Washington, and Oregon—as their political conventions indicate, is also inclined to be of like mind on this subject with the four States above mentioned.

For the purpose of this article, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska may be regarded as one district. In it the most prominent figure among Democrats is, of course, the Hon. William J. Bryan. He voiced general opinion in saying to me that tariff revision sentiment was "growing, more especially in the direction of removing the tariff from trust-made articles. The Republican party is so obligated to the protected interests for favors received that it is powerless to reform the tariff. No consideration should be given to the tariff commission idea. Those who talk of a commission always speak of a commission of 'experts,' and that means a commission of high-tariff advocates. The consumers are not considered experts. The commission plan is a favorite one with those who do not want anything done. The financiers want the money question left to financial experts, the manufacturers want the tariff question left to tariff experts, and the monopolists want the trust question left to trust experts. It would be like turning the sheep over to the wolves because the latter have expert knowledge of the flavor of mutton."

Radical Democrats

It is natural that this view should be reflected by two Nebraska farmers with whom I talked, for the farmers of the Central West have been considerably influenced by Mr. Bryan's magnetism. One of them remarked: "I expect the general average of crops taken together is the best ever. It's so good that we don't need the tariff any more. Much less do the trusts. We can't make any such profits as they can, even if we have paid off our mortgages and feel pretty fine. Naturally, we don't like to see a special class getting rich quicker than we are." His companion assented to this, and added: "We've got prosperity at last, but we aren't going to stand seeing manufacturers and aristocrats getting so rich, and largely through the tariff, too."

Next to Mr. Bryan himself, much the most interesting exponent of his views in the region which I visited was the Hon. John Lind, of Minneapolis. He has been a Congressman and twice Governor of Minnesota. He has something of the face and manner of Abraham Lincoln. As a legislator, administrator, and publicist, Mr. Lind has commended himself not only to Democratic radicals generally, but even to some Republican radicals. During an evening's talk he said many shrewd things, among them: "I have always found my own intuitions and instincts a fairly safe guide; and I think the same sentiment may be found among our people at large. Now, perhaps without understanding the subject very thoroughly, our people have a well-nigh universal instinct that they are being dealt with unjustly. These are good times and farmers are prosperous, but they feel none the less that a special class is being favored; that monopolies are being formed and administered to the detriment of the people as a whole and to the benefit of a favored few. Many of the people have found out that their instinct was right. They will rise up in judgment; they will appeal for redress. Your party does not offer it sincerely. Ours does."

Three conservative Milwaukee Democrats also testified to the strength of this feeling and its consequence, a tariff revis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ion sentiment. Judge Paul Carpenter (a son of the late Senator Carpenter) said:

Conservative Democrats

Signs clearly indicate that sentiment favorable to a revision of schedules is gaining ground among the Republicans in Wisconsin. There may be times when protection is an instrument of creation; but in this part of the country the belief is growing that the tariff as we have it now has ceased to be an instrument of creation and has become an instrument of destruction. Designed, no doubt, to enable small industries to live and grow, and perhaps at one time successful in that aim, it has now come to such a pass that it makes the life and growth of small industries impossible. Democrats are united on this question.

Mr. J. G. Flanders said: "Within the past year I have been in different parts of Wisconsin on legal business, and have come in contact with representative citizens. I have found a widespread and determined sentiment in favor of tariff revision. Nor is this held by Democrats alone. Many Republicans are outspoken in their advocacy of revision."

Finally comes the testimony of an acute observer, Mr. L. W. Nieman, the editor of the Milwaukee "Journal:"

My paper is an independent Democratic sheet, and, as such, is specially keen in reporting any increase of opinion in the Republican party towards the emphasis of the principles for which we stand. I have just had a canvass made among well-known Republicans in Milwaukee, especially among the manufacturers, and you would be surprised, not only at the testimony which we are allowed to publish, but at the testimony which we are not allowed to publish. Things have been said to us in confidence, favoring tariff revision, by many a Republican manufacturer who would not dare to speak openly for fear of his particular trust. Read the report of our canvass and you will see that it reflects a state of things which the Republican party would do well to heed, which it must heed, in fact, if it is going to win in the next Presidential election.

The positions of the two wings of the Democratic party, as regards the tariff, are thus described by Mr. Louis Murphy, a

Two Wings

radical Democrat and editor of the Dubuque "Telegraph Herald:" "Sentiment in our party is divided into the elements of (1) free trade, and (2) tariff for revenue only. Ex-Governor Boies is the originator of the present application of the latter idea, and his views are expressive of a large majority of Democrats at the present day. Governor Cummins would retain schedules for protection but not for shelter. Democrats would retain certain schedules for revenue only, but these only temporarily, because they believe that the tariff breeds monopoly. There is really very little difference between the present views on the tariff of Mr. Boies and Governor Cummins. One starts from the principle of tariff for revenue only, and the other from the principle of protection. But both are a unit in wishing to remove the schedules which foster monopolies, and I think each would do it in about the same way; that is to say, neither would favor any wholesale, general reduction."

In this matter ex-Governor Boies commands the support of both wings of the Democratic party in Iowa. He is "for breaking down the wall of protection. Corrupting influences lie sheltered behind it. We must remove protection from monopolies. If unrestrained, they will dominate not only the consumers' interests, but also the laborers' interests."

Opposing the principle of tariff for revenue only is that of the "stalwart" Republicans. I found it in evidence with

"Stalwart" Republicans

four farmers. The Iowan said: "We don't want the tariff changed when land is worth $100 an acre, and wheat sixty cents a bushel, and oats thirty. No, sir; with those prices people are rich. Why, there isn't a farmer around here who hasn't his closed wagon. We haven't got hardly any poor, and, what's more, we haven't had any." When we reached Minnesota, two other farmers entered the train and joined in the talk. One of them said to me: "Our Norwegians and Swedes are mostly Republicans, and a reason is because of that twenty-five-cent duty per bushel on wheat. I guess most of them, and most of us, too, might get scared if the duty were taken off. We naturally think it would lower the price." To this the other assented and added: "It's not the tariff that's going to be the trouble now in Minnesota; it's land. In the East, where I lived as a boy, I've seen land jump as high as $150 an acre and then sag down to $50. That's just what may happen here. Look at the number of good young men who are leaving this State for Canada, where they can get a homestead free from the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian Government, and then they get a chance at a quarter-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

section, too. I hear that the climate's good there, only a mite colder than these parts." The Wisconsin agriculturist said: "Farmers around here are going to be prosperous, tariff or no tariff, but we just dread any change at the present time. If you lower one thing, you'll have to lower a lot, and that makes men nervous. We're Republicans, most of us, but we've a feeling that it's not the tariff that's made Wisconsin grow; it's the railroad."

Among recognized leaders of public thought, I found emphatic confirmation of these views from the two most prominent men in Omaha. The Hon. Charles F. Manderson, ex-United States Senator and counsel for the Burlington road, thus defended protection:

If any experience were needed to confirm a protectionist in his faith, it would be the present prosperous condition of our trade and commerce. Prosperity, unprecedented, has come to us, and, if the present policy continues, will remain with us. There is no crying demand for tariff revision at this time; and the effort of quasi free-traders that it be revised so as to administer a blow to the trusts is mere balderdash. Revision based on that idea would afford no remedy against trust evils; it would simply destroy the numerous manufacturers who are not connected with any trust, and wipe out the foreign market that we are now enjoying for our surplus products. There is no need at this time to change the tariff either by the direct method of revision of its schedules or by the indirect plan of reciprocity. The demand of the American people is, "Let well enough alone." Of course no protectionist considers the present schedules absolutely perfect, or too sacred to be touched. Conditions change, and tariff duties must change with them, but impost rates should not be changed until conditions demand it; and when we are sure that the commercial equilibrium will be disturbed, then it is foolish to disturb the tariff. When changes are to be made, they must be on protection lines. If our Democratic friends should obtain the power, and, either by horizontal cut or otherwise, base a new tariff bill upon strictly revenue lines, we should have a repetition of 1893. A very slight tampering with the schedules might upset our present prosperous business world, and nothing ought to be done until the need is apparent. That need had better be shown by some such tariff commission as, I take it, President Roosevelt has in mind—namely, a conservative body that would carefully investigate, prevent rash action, and enlighten the country and the lawmakers upon the whole subject. When the evils complained of by the Democrats (and some of the unwise Republicans who went off at half-cock in Iowa) are shown to be of sufficient importance to justify the commercial unrest which comes every time the tariff schedules are considered by Congress, the Republican party will revise the law. It should not do it under existing conditions; and if there were no elections this autumn, no one would be heard demanding it.

The Hon. Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," and a great political force in Nebraska, said:

Mr. Rosewater's Illustration

There is a lack of correct information concerning the alleged wrong inflicted upon American consumers by tariff-protected manufacturers. It is very difficult for some people to comprehend why a manufacturer sells some goods at a lower price abroad than he gets for the bulk of his production at home. They fail to grasp the fact that the invasion of foreign countries by American machinery and American fabrics has been brought about by the unloading of the surplus at the mere cost of production. Suppose a man wanted to buy 10,000 copies of the "Bee" after our regular daily edition of 30,000 to 35,000 had been sold at three cents a copy. We could well afford to dispose of the extra 10,000 at one cent per copy, because the actual cost would be covered by the price of paper and printing. The rest of the cost of production—reportorial and editorial salaries, telegraphing, stereotyping, etc.—would already have been charged up to our regular issue. . . . It seems to me we are all right on our present basis. As to any help towards solving the trust evil by lowering the tariff, it would be playing the trust's game. If you remove the duty, with their control of transportation the trusts would undersell independent competitors. Why, the steel people have already discounted the tariff; so have the packers, metal-workers, distillers, leather and tobacco trusts. The Dingley tariff is manifestly unequal in its provisions, and in some is unjust. It cannot last always, but when it is revised a way must be found so that prosperity shall not suffer thereby.

Some Milwaukee lawyers reflected this opinion. Mr. DeWitt Davis declared that "no business can stand being adjusted to tariff changes every five years; and yet that has been the proportion during the past twenty." An honored leader of the German-Americans of Milwaukee, General F. C. Winkler, said: "I do not think that a demand for tariff revision has entered into Wisconsin politics to any appreciable extent. Public sentiment upon that subject is, in my judgment, opposed to any rash or hasty move, while at the same time it is, of course, recognized that there is nothing sacred in a tariff schedule, and that the changing conditions of trade may call for important modifications. I think there is a sense of alertness about such conditions and preparation to meet them, but I do not think

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that public sentiment has centered upon any specific alterations." Mr. Howard Morris, attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railway, added: "Tariff revision sentiment appears to be somewhat exaggerated. I would caution you against a too ready acceptance of revision views on the part of men who are only opportunists." On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. Judson Titsworth said: "Revision feeling seems one founded on sound principle, and hence is bound to grow." Senator Quarles added: "The fact that some of our schedules are out of joint in 1902 is no reflection upon the party which adopted them in 1897; the fact that a growing boy cannot wear the coat made for him five years before does not impeach the skill of the tailor."

The Wisconsin name which has in it the widest National recognition is Spooner. In traveling from Milwaukee to Madison with Senator Spooner, I heard from him many wise judgments founded on the statesmanship which has made his speeches in the United States Senate received with perhaps more attention than that accorded to any of his colleagues. "The tariff schedules form no fetich," said the Senator. "I am a consistent protectionist, but when the Dingley Bill was before the Senate I proposed an amendment creating a non-partisan tariff commission which should hear testimony and report recommendations to Congress as to advisable legislation. Such a commission, of course, would have no other power, but it would be extremely valuable, if not vital, to Congress to have at close and continual touch a body of experts who could set us right whenever the manufacturer wanted a duty too high or the importer too low. . . . I resent the imputation that the protective system itself is to be reformed." Five other Madison residents agreed in the judgment of one, Judge Winslow, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, that "there is no question about the increase of interest hereabouts respecting tariff revision." Mr. F. W. Hall, a lawyer, said: "We see that our tariff policy no longer fulfills the ideal of favoring the interests of the entire Nation, and not those of any particular body of individuals." The Hon. E. R. Stevens, author of the famous Stevens Primary Bill, added: "The younger, more progressive Republicans demand a freer tariff to meet the broader commerce upon which we as a Nation have entered. This feeling is, as our Congressman Babcock says, a necessity independent of any connection with the trust question." Referring to the President's recommendation of a commission, Dr. Amos Parker Wilder, the editor of the "State Journal," called attention to the probability that "a new commission would inevitably be weightier than that of 1883, because it must be that the men chosen would more comprehensively represent the whole country, and also that, whatever may be said of Congressmen, the temper of our people is now so favorable toward tariff revision that our representatives in Congress would be forced to listen to what the commission might recommend."

Senator Spooner

Finally comes the opinion of Governor La Follette, the vigorous advocate of the reforms of equal taxation and nomination by direct vote. He said:

Governor La Follette

Every one knows that the necessary complement to a protective tariff is the free competition between protected industries. Are we getting it nowadays? When it was free among our protected industries, it was not so important if a duty were above the level necessary to protect American labor. Competition could never be depended upon to reduce the price for the consumer upon any protected product to the lowest point to which it could be produced with American wages. Competition protected the consumer just as the tariff the producer. Now comes along a combination which we call a trust, limiting the quantity produced and fixing the price. It supersedes competition. Hence we need tariff revision to take the place of suppressed competition. The revision, Wisconsin Republicans believe, must proceed on the true protective principle of guarding our labor from free competition with cheap foreign labor. But tariff revision alone would be but a feeble and inadequate remedy for all the evils of the trusts.

German-American sentiment was thus put by a foreign-born commercial traveler: "I know generally how Germans feel because I have traveled all around this State. Now, we have a valley, and it is called Fox River, and in that valley there are lots of paper-mills, and they make their paper out of wood fiber. It was a German who invented the process, but some American goes over to Germany and he finds out about the German process,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and he comes back home, and he adds a few little ideas of his own, and he gets out an American patent, and he is protected by such an enormous duty, you see, that he makes money fast, and he buys up all the independent concerns, and first you know he raises the price on paper, and every one around here has got to pay it, and the newspapers are complaining—they feel it themselves. The same thing is true in other lines about which I know; and they are all trusts, helped some more, some less, by the tariff; and we Germans in Wisconsin are mostly Republicans, but we are going to vote with the party which takes off the tariff from monopoly."

In Minnesota a miller and a lumberman with whom I talked on the train had these facts to contribute. The miller said: "Diversified farming, now so profitable in this State, does not give our millers enough wheat to grind; indeed, our wheat crops are hardly sufficient to feed our own population, and the duty keeps Canadian wheat out. However, for export, one of our mills has been allowed to grind Canadian wheat brought here in bond. The opportunity for wheat-growing in Canada is now so great that during the past season twenty-five thousand Americans have gone there for that purpose. Most of them will become British subjects, I suppose. They will send their wheat direct to Liverpool, where in any case its price is determined. Their export will amount to two hundred and fifty million bushels before long. Now, that means serious competition with us. We could largely obviate such a trade difficulty by opening our doors to Canadian wheat, which has a peculiarly hard quality desirable in the milling process." The lumberman added: "Our timber-cutters are anxious to maintain the lumber duty; but we, as dealers, are thinking of selling as much lumber as we can, no matter where it comes from, and we don't sell as much as we like because less of it is coming from around here, and we have to charge more because we have to pay more for that at a distance, besides the freight. Why, last week I had to pay $80 for the same grade which cost me $48 less than five years ago. Lumber is certainly getting scarce. Michigan will be stripped in five years and Minnesota in ten. We see immense forests over in Canada, and we know that if we could only get at them they would mean fortunes to us middlemen, and would lower the price to the consumers."

These facts were confirmed by Dr. McVey, Professor of Economics in the University of Minnesota, who said to me:

University Opinion

The Pine Tree Lumber Company has stated that at the present rate of decrease, their timber lands would be cut off in thirteen or fourteen years, while another authority says that the cut of timber in the State will probably not last over seven or eight years. We should then have to get lumber from the Pacific slope, two thousand miles away, being shut off from Canadian lumber, three hundred miles away, by a prohibitory duty of two dollars a thousand square feet. People here know that they will have to pay more and more for the long haul from the Pacific slope, not so much on account of the railway rate as because it will be taken advantage of by the lumber monopoly to keep up prices. People see Canadian lumber near by, and they know that its comparative cost is not great. The advance in prices of lumber which has already taken place causes popular demand for the removal of the obstruction to Canadian competition. Lumber and wheat account largely for the tariff revision sentiment in this State. We need Canadian lumber and wheat, and it would be wise for our Government to anticipate events. If we do not get revision through reciprocity, I believe that it must come ere long by a lowering of certain schedules, especially those which have been seen to foster monopoly.

The kind of protectionism taught at the University may be gathered from these interviews with President Northrop and Dr. Folwell, Professor of Political Science there. Dr. Northrop said: "While I have been a lifelong protectionist, and have always favored the protection of our infant industries, the time has come when those infants are quite able to stand alone. The Government is not called upon to nurse industries which are so powerful as to dominate the production and commerce of the whole country. Though Minnesota laborers recognize the fact that they are receiving better wages than ever, they are dissatisfied because the protected capitalists are getting so much more in proportion." Professor Folwell added:

The protective system has been favorable to American industrial development. It has made possible the upbuilding of many particular industries, with advantage to all others, and has thus contributed to progress and prosperity. The protective policy is still beneficent, and will continue to be so for an indefinite time. The arrival of ideal conditions throughout the world, under which free trade may be everywhere established, is in the remote

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

future. The Republican party cannot be expected to turn its back on the protective policy. Such action would be a confession of ignorance and opportunism. It ought rather to preserve the system and constantly to improve upon it. Any tariff law is the result of compromises, not to say bargains, in which some interests have gained, others lost. Every such law contains errors due to sheer inadvertence and ignorance of trade customs or industrial processes; every such law, when applied under new circumstances, operates in ways altogether unanticipated by the legislature. A tariff law, therefore, should be regarded as always amendable in details, and the friends of the protective system should take the lead in all reasonable projects of tariff reform. It is the worst possible "politics" to leave such reform to the enemy. It is also bad politics for Republican leaders to resist amendments on the ground that any proposition for change will reopen the whole batch of schedules.

Four other residents of the Twin City expressed like sentiments. Most prominent and picturesque of all, Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in a long interview, said:

Archbishop Ireland

There is in these parts nothing approaching a wish for a sweeping revision of the tariff, or for such reduction as would give a semblance to free trade. The question of the tariff is not taken, I think, as being connected in any intimate manner with that of the trusts. To my mind, concession under well-regulated reciprocity treaties would largely solve present questions. With reciprocity treaties we obtain full compensation for what we give; and while we do, here and there, reduce the tariff, we leave intact the necessity for protecting our industries. Reciprocity treaties, too, have the effect of promoting the spirit of good will between this and other countries. I was in France at the time when the reciprocity treaty with America was being discussed by the French Government, and I know that, underlying the tariff question, there entered into the discussion a sincere wish to promote amity towards America. As this country develops its industries, and shows itself capable of competing with those of other countries in its own markets, there will be, and there must be, a tendency among us to reduce our tariff rates. The Republican party will be wise in showing that it is not anchored absolutely to any one set of tariff regulations.

Ex-Senator Washburn, of Minneapolis, declared himself to have been what may be called an extreme protectionist:

Ex-Senator Washburn

I believe that the doctrine of protectionism has been vindicated by results. Under its influence great industries have grown up from small beginnings. They have now reached a point where they no longer need protection. Unnecessary protection, however, has enabled them to develop into great monopolies. Certainly those protected industries which have smothered competition have forfeited any rights which they now have to the benefit of protective duties. Sheltered as they are by the extreme duties of the Dingley tariff, they make profits of from 25 to 100 per cent. No consistent protectionist can ask that such a state of things be continued. Take, for instance, the protection on steel rails, and the same applies to the manufacturer of all structural steel and iron. As I am reliably informed, steel rails are being made at from $15 to $16 a ton, while they are being sold at $28 to $30. The steel-mills could well afford to sell their rails at $17.50, so there is a profit of from $10 to $11 imposed upon the public. The United States Steel Corporation can, as it does, pay dividends on its securities on the basis of three to four times the real value of the property involved. The great public really pays this in order to enable the company to pay this enormous amount of money on watered stock. Now, I do not think that this is a normal condition of things, and that it can, or should, long exist. Under present conditions of great demand and general prosperity it will be tolerated for a while, but as a permanency I feel sure it will not be endured. What makes this matter a great deal more aggravating is the fact that the steel companies are selling rails abroad at a much less price than to their own home consumers; yet we hear many say that we must not "tinker with the tariff," as though the savings of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars to the great American public should be styled tinkering with the tariff. The present duty, as I remember, on steel rails is $7.80 per ton. With this duty entirely removed our steel-mills could, even then, defy any substantial competition, as we can make rails more cheaply in this country than anywhere else in the world. A tariff revision is inevitable; the sentiment for it in this section of the country is general, deep, unpartisan, and is daily increasing in force. The revision planks in the Republican platforms in this State and Iowa were inspired by a desire for wider markets on the part of millers, lumber-dealers, and other business men; while there is a righteous indignation on the part of farmers, house-builders, rail vay contractors, and others at the enormous prices of barbed wire, lumber, glass, steel rails, and paper. Republican politicians have not appreciated the extent and depth of this feeling, any more than they have the general state of feeling on Cuban reciprocity; they ought to read the "handwriting on the wall." Many really fear that any revision of the tariff will have a disastrous effect on general business, but I do not think this will be the case. I think that a wise and just revision made by the Republican party will have a wholesome effect. On the contrary, if present duties are maintained, it is only a question of time when revision will be made by the Democratic party from an entirely different standpoint. Revision should be made, first, on general principles, and, further, with a view of its effect on the combinations which are now

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

becoming monopolies, and thus fixing prices on all commodities produced in this country. Politicians may as well understand first as last that our people are not going to put themselves permanently under the yoke of commercial slavery, which is the logical and inevitable outcome of tolerating the present outrageous trusts and monopolies. To this a proud people will never consent.

Reviewing his paper's history, Mr. Wheelock, editor of the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," could take pride in its consistency. He said: "For many years I have been advocating as much free trade as is consistent with American labor and industry. We have not had as much free trade as we should have had. Now, no Republican hereabouts, as far as I know, proposes any headlong, slap-dash tariff legislation. They believe, as I have always advocated in the 'Pioneer Press,' that changes should be made in the tariff whenever occasion warranted it."

Mr. W. R. Lighton, of Omaha, the well-known writer on Western topics, took a similar view:

Western sentiment has for a long time shown subcurrents of opposition to protection. How far this opposition is identified with principle and how far with self-interest may not be said with certainty. Ever since their birth these Middle Western States have danced to Eastern tunes; they have formed the tail of the dog, a tail bound to wag when the dog was pleased. So far as their immediate interests are concerned, we have had no "infant industries" to be protected; our life and activity are purely agricultural; the import duties laid upon wheat and other grains meant absolutely nothing, because there is always an enormous surplus which must be exported. The Western States are just now discovering where their own interests lie and what their own national power in politics is. It is not at all unlikely that before long it will be a case of the tail wagging the dog. The beet-sugar industries are of course arrayed in opposition to tariff reduction, but they are in a minority. The strongest claim to protection is that of the cattlemen. In other lines of industry the inclination of the people is towards freedom of commercial intercourse.

A Sioux City official thus summed up the "Iowa Idea" in saying that "we are practically all tariff revisionists, and the reason why most Iowans are Republicans is because they believe that the Republicans are going to win anyhow, and so there is more chance of immediate revision; secondly, there is a better chance, because Republicans would revise the tariff where it is needed, without disturbing general conditions." Perhaps no one in Congress has the comprehensiveness of information of the senior Senator from Iowa, who informed me that the phrase "from time to time" was put in the Iowa plank as emphasizing the feeling that, while the tariff can never be a perfect institution, it should be only gradually revised. "I believe in the protectionist principle," said he, "which has withstood all direct attacks upon it for more than forty years, but in the interest of that principle we must find out exactly what influence a certain schedule is having on wages, prices, production, and general economic conditions, and then govern ourselves accordingly." Senator Allison, in alluding again to that part of the Iowa platform which relates to the tariff, said in a general way that the Republicans of Iowa do not favor a sweeping revision of the tariff, but they believe that from time to time, under constantly changing conditions, inequalities should be corrected, and where rates of duty can properly be reduced they ought to be in the general interest of our industries, and also in the interest of consumers, and that these changes could and ought to be made, leaving the great body of the tariff and its framework without change, although the resolutions of the Iowa platform did not say when these conditions arise, or the circumstances under which they arise, so that the resolution of last year, again adopted this year, did not in and of itself require that changes should be made at any particular time; but he said that there was a general opinion in the State that many changes could probably be made now or in the near future. He expressed the opinion that it would not be possible, or practicable, to undertake this work during the present Congress, as there were only three months remaining, and that, with the other necessary work, it would be impossible to undertake to make changes now. He stated also that he did not understand that these resolutions were in any way a departure from the general policy of the Republican party as expressed in their National platforms and expressed at large in the tariff resolution of the Republican platform of 1896, wherein it was declared that "in the reasonable application of the policy of protection it must be just, fair, and impartial;

The Iowa Idea

Senator Allison's View

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly;" and wherein it also declared "that the question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of time and of production"—all of which implies that these conditions and situations would change from time to time. He said that these resolutions in the Iowa platform were prepared by Mr. George E. Roberts, an Iowan, the Director of the Mint, and that they had been shown to him and that he had himself suggested some changes which were agreed to, and that he approved the plank when adopted last year, and approved it this year. He said that so many conditions were involved in fixing rates of duty that a careful examination must always be had in order to ascertain the relation of one item in a schedule to other items in the same schedule co-related or interdependent, and, therefore, that time for consideration was always required in making changes in schedules. The application of the policy of protection was well stated in the National platform of 1896, and if these lines were followed in making changes they would be beneficial. He stated also that he believed that as soon as practicable an investigation should be inaugurated preliminary to needed changes in the existing schedules, and he expressed sympathy with the plan recently suggested by President Roosevelt for a commission of experts, whose duty it should be to gather information as respects these changes and as to their effect upon the policy of protection. He expressed the view that difficulties would arise unless this commission of experts knew in advance that the policy of the Republican party was to be observed in making these changes, in order that there might be no mingling of the two antagonistic theories of a tariff for protection as distinguished from a tariff for revenue only, the latter being in a general way the policy of the Democratic party.

Senator Allison further stated that the tariff commission appointed by President Arthur was of great value to the Finance Committee of the Senate in making up the tariff act of 1883, although that commission was not a commission of experts, but its value consisted chiefly in the information gathered to guide the Committee; any committee of Congress making a tariff must have expert aid, and that was his experience in the consideration of the several tariff revisions made in the last twenty years. Congress, of course, must in the end be responsible for rates of duty, and ought to act intelligently. A small commission of experts, having the tariff policy fixed for them by law, would be of great value in gathering information respecting changes that ought to be made from time to time, and this information should have the widest publicity. The part of the Iowa platform most criticised is that which declares that "such modification of schedules should be made that at any time may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." This has been criticised as implying that the tariff does shelter monopoly, but that clause is in exact accord with the declaration of the platform of 1896, which states that the Republican party is "equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly," which, of course, means that in the one case rates should be increased and in the other should be reduced. He stated that for himself he did not think that the tariff exerted a very great influence as respects the establishment of trusts, as these existed in Great Britain, a free-trade country, and all over Europe as well, and that any modification of the tariff would exert but a small influence as respects the evils complained of; that in order to minimize or remove them wider and more drastic legislation was absolutely necessary, but that, where a monopoly is found to exist, whatever aid is given to it by means of the tariff should be withheld so far as possible, still preserving the general policy of protection to American industries.

Judge Birdsall, Colonel Henderson's successor as Congressional candidate, declared that "Iowa Republicans believe in the greatest good to the greatest number, but what is the situation? Our people are being depressed by the greed and avarice of a few men. Home competition no longer regulates the prices of certain commodities. We propose so to readjust the tariff as to force monopolies into competition with the markets of the world."

Mr. Charles McLean, editor of the Dubuque "Times," said that "the famous 'shelter' plank of the Iowa platform was first adopted in 1901 by the Convention which nominated Governor Cummins.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It had the approval of the entire Republican press of Iowa. It is said to have been submitted to the late President McKinley and approved by him. Iowa Republicans believe that there should be no general revision of the tariff, but that it should be amended both to prevent shelter to monopoly and also to improve trade relations with countries seeking mutually advantageous treaties of reciprocity with the United States."

Finally, the Rev. John Comin, of Des Moines, informed me that, "irrespective of party, Governor Cummins has stirred up an admiration throughout the State. He is a true interpreter of public sentiment on the tariff."

And now for the "Iowa Idea." Let its chief exponent explain—a man whose robust personality inspires something of the contagion evoked by President Roosevelt's.

Governor Cummins

The portraits of Governor Cummins do him scant justice. In reality he is tall, vigorous, alert, striking in his gray hair and black mustache, in his quick carriage, in his peculiarly clear enunciation—he is one of the few orators who in private conversation do not unwittingly fall into the habit of addressing you as if you were a public meeting. He has gained his fame largely through his sturdy espousal of the cause of tariff revision, especially in his desire to see the removal of any influence in the tariff which has tended to foster monopoly. As the former attorney for certain corporations, he occupies the same position in dealing with the trusts that Attorney-General Knox occupies: these men know the ins and outs of corporation promotion, organization, and administration. Governor Cummins said:

My starting-point is totally opposed to the Democratic starting-point. I have never advocated free trade as a remedy for monopoly. If Speaker Henderson cannot see the difference between my position and what he calls the "free-trade virus," I fear he has not greatly profited by his twenty years in Congress. Here is my position. Our present command in the world's affairs is due to the doctrine of protection; but no monopoly is entitled to be benefited by our tariff. If that were law, it would have some effect in limiting the creation of trusts. We don't need monopolies; it is not necessary to our welfare that they should exist. We do need combinations, however, no matter how large, to carry on the world's growing business with increasing convenience and economy. But these must not destroy competition. Although tariff abatement would be no effectual remedy for all the evils of monopoly, we can preserve competition to a large extent by readjusting the tariff. We must tell ambitious promoters that they have got to choose between their monopolies and the tariff; they can't have both. Now, how are we to take away the tariff from them in so far as it shelters them? As related to the trusts, the tariff does not bother some of them, because, if it were taken off, it would hurt their competitors more than it would hurt the great corporations; but my point is that the tariff does favor certain monopolies—glass, barbed wire, borax, etc. The producer uses excessive duties as a club to enforce more than a just price for what he produces. If there were no tariff, or a low tariff on certain schedules, the shelter to the formation of some monopolies would be withdrawn. Through the progress of our industries, and their change in relation to the world's trade, there are items which should have immediate reduction, so that they would again be in harmony with the true protective principle out of which they sprang. We should not even wait for a tariff commission's report before these duties are reduced, although for years I have favored the establishment of a permanent tariff commission; its influence would be educative and beneficial beyond a doubt. Let us have the commission established. But by all means let Congress dispose of one or two schedules, at least during the coming short session and so show that Republicans are in earnest. Protection once shielded American labor and was a mine for lawful profit; it now fosters industrial piracy and monopoly.

E. F. B.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

World-Unifying Forces in Education

By the Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

CECIL RHODES, in his overwhelming desire to foster conditions that will produce an Anglo-Saxon federation for the unification and peace of the world, has left a fortune of some $30,000,000 to provide scholarships in Oxford for German and American students. It is capable of clear demonstration that Mr. Rhodes's object would be furthered a hundred-fold by using this money to support Christian institutions for higher education in the non-Christian countries of the world, and in which the predominant teaching force should be Anglo-Saxon men and women of superior intellectual and spiritual equipment. The amount to be paid from Mr. Rhodes's munificence for the support of five American students in Oxford one year would keep for the same time eight of the best men or women our leading universities can produce as teachers in colleges in non-Christian countries, and these teachers would be able, during that year, to put the stamp of their integrity upon half a thousand bright Oriental youth, who in the next few years will be social, intellectual, and political leaders among their own people. That influence continued upon those same pupils during their entire course of instruction would make it impossible for them not to carry through their lives the inspiration of their Saxon training and the conception of a fraternity binding together in a community of interest the scholars of the world. The income of Mr. Rhodes's munificent legacy of $30,000,000 would abundantly support one hundred and fifty higher institutions of learning in non-Christian countries, in which the dominant influence would be Anglo-Saxon, and where not less than forty thousand young men and young women of all nationalities would be under constant Christian training for positions of influence and leadership.

The American colleges in the non-Christian countries of the world constitute the most efficient unifying forces drawing the nations and all races closer and closer together into a world fraternity upon the basis of Christian thought and ideals. This is demonstrated by the fact that—

1. The common language of all these colleges is and must be English. Many of these schools have pupils of various nationalities and tongues, and there are proper text and reference books in no language except English. The students in nearly every country are eager to master the language of those nations which are the intellectual, commercial, and military masters of the world. Hence the only available language for the American mission college is English, which is the common language of the class and lecture room in Japan, China, India, Burma, Africa, Turkey, Persia, and the islands of the sea. The graduates of these institutions speak and write that language with a greater or less degree of fluency, but all read it with ease and intelligence.

2. The college graduates, in the absence of a general literature in their own language, are forced to turn to English books and periodicals for information and intellectual quickening. Our language and our literature are pre-eminently Christian, and so impress non-Christian peoples. This becomes the common literature of the graduates of all mission colleges in all lands.

3. The heads of mission colleges, and not a few of the teachers, are Christian men and women of Anglo-Saxon origin, carefully selected because of special intellectual and spiritual qualifications. Other teachers are well trained, able natives of the country, who have themselves been for many years under foreign Christian instructors. This brings all of the pupils of the mission college, during all the years of their collegiate and even preparatory training, under the personal influence of American men and women, as well as under others who are not Americans, but who transmit the same broadening influence as teachers. The Anglo-Saxon breadth of view, stamp of Christian manhood and womanhood, fairness of judgment, freedom from prejudice and super-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stition, desire to understand the truth and readiness to accept it when discovered—all these are a part of the heritage that is passed down from teacher to pupil, becoming characteristic of those who receive their training in these institutions. What is affirmed here of American mission colleges is equally true of those established by the mission societies of Great Britain. When we remember that these mission colleges were in most cases the first and only institutions for higher education in the countries where they are established, and that even to-day, with few exceptions, they have no rivals, it is manifest that the influence of such instruction upon the large number of students under training is in the interest of Christian intelligence, a high conception of duty, and a world fraternity. For the exaltation of China, and for enlisting the best intelligence and leadership, and for the promotion of Christian civilization there, I would rather maintain one devout, able American teacher in a Christian college in China for one year than support ten Chinese students in American institutions for a decade. What is true of China in this respect is true of every non-Christian country in the world.

The wisdom of planting these institutions is made clear in the wide patronage which they received and in the tuition willingly paid in comparatively large amounts by parents who seek for their children the training which these colleges afford. Graduates from these colleges are already holding positions of influence and trust in every important country in the world. They are found in high positions in the political, educational, and social life of Japan. They manage and edit some of the most influential papers in the Empire and preside over the administration of justice. The same can be said of India, Burma, Ceylon, Bulgaria, Persia, and many other countries. In Turkey the Christian college is shaping the life and thought of the Empire through men and women who have received their education from American teachers. New Bulgaria was formed by graduates of Robert College. Africa is moving into the light under the leadership of men trained in these colleges. As civilization, education, and the institutions of Christianity advance in all non-Christian countries of the world, the importance and power of these Christian colleges will greatly increase.

The cost of maintaining these mission colleges, considering the number of pupils taught and the actual work accomplished, is marvelously small when compared with the expense of similar institutions in the United States. The salaries of the president and American teachers are upon the missionary basis. The native teachers are paid according to the rate of wages for the country in which the college is situated, which is below the American scale. Most of these colleges demand tuition from those who are able to pay, and the amount thus collected is a substantial help. In some countries, such as India and Ceylon, the government makes annual grants in proportion to the number of students who pass certain standards. Low salaries, fees from students, government grants, and cheap living, taken together with a most rigid economy, have kept down to a low figure the cost to the Mission Boards of these collegiate institutions. By way of illustration, Euphrates College at Harput, in eastern Turkey, has in all its grades, including the primary departments, about 1,100 pupils, of whom about 145 are in the college classes. There are six American teachers and thirty-six native teachers upon its staff. This is the only collegiate institution for not less than 5,000,000 people, and it gives practically the same course to both boys and girls. It has a worthy record of twenty-five years, and its alumni are in positions of influence and trust in widely separated fields. But this institution receives annually from the United States only about $5,000, all the rest of the money for its support coming from the amounts paid for tuition.

It is reported that last year there were given to higher educational institutions in the United States $107,000,000; the year before that, a somewhat smaller amount, and the year before that, $35,000,000. It is an occasion for rejoicing that the needs of our American institutions are being met with such liberality. Attention should be called, however, to the fact that a mere fraction of the amount given last year to our American colleges alone would put upon its feet and guarantee the future of every accredited American mission college in the world.

The American Board of Missions and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Presbyterian Board have together, in twelve different foreign countries, twenty-six collegiate institutions, many of them with preparatory courses of study. These countries include South America, Mexico, Japan, China, India, Turkey, Persia, Bulgaria, and Spain. In these twenty-six schools there are one huudred and six Americans teaching over five thousand pupils, natives of the countries in which the colleges are situated. These schools have a constituency of not less than one hundred millions of people, for whom they are the legitimate source of higher education for their youth. An average endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for each one of these schools would put them upon an independent, permanent basis, and remove them from the necessity of an annual subsidy from the Mission Boards. Two million six hundred thousand dollars equitably apportioned among these twenty-six institutions as a permanent endowment fund would give them an annual income, not subject to fluctuations under which Mission Boards suffer, which would be sufficient for present needs. By placing these collegiate institutions upon such a permanent basis a mighty impulse would be given to the cause of Christian education among all the leading nations; and not only this, but such a gift would directly affect every important non-Christian country in the world, and turn its attention to Christian America with the sense of gratitude and fraternity.

More attention should be given to these mission institutions at this time, when we are discussing the question of a world fraternity upon the basis of Christian morality and Anglo-Saxon integrity. Such a federation of the world will not and cannot be consummated by the power of armies and navies, nor can it be assured through agreements and treaties. The only guarantee is to place those who are shaping the thought and life of the nations upon a uniform basis of intelligent belief, with a common conception of privilege and duty, fitting such to draw the inspiration of their political, intellectual, and spiritual impulses from the richest literature the world has ever known, and from intelligent intercourse with the Christian nations.

Among Scottish Coal-Miners

By Kellogg Durland

A PRESENT-DAY British mining village differs from an American mining community primarily in this: the population is almost wholly native-born, instead of as heterogeneous and polyglot as the builders of Babel. Uniform problems, kindred interests, local unity and opinion, all help to simplify an analysis of the conditions which surround the lives of the miners in England and Scotland, and consequently add to the value of any examination of their mode of life and work.

In order that I might come into personal touch with the real lives of some of these British miners, I recently undertook to become one of them for a period of several months. Selecting a typical coal-mining village about twenty-five miles north of Edinburgh, in the county of Fife, in Scotland, I went into the pit as a regular worker; I took lodgings in a typical miner's house, sharing not only my room but also my bed; I joined the Miners' Union and the "Workingmen's Club;" I took part in their "jaunts," and, in short, did everything that they did, and without ever hinting that I was not an ordinary laborer anxious to earn my living without any ulterior motive. With only one man did I share my confidence, and he was the pit-manager. The understanding between us was simple. He agreed to give me a job in the pit, and so long as I would work with the men, and on the same conditions, looking for no favors and doing the work, I might remain.

At the outset I felt that there must needs be certain surface barriers between the men and myself; but concealed beneath their mannerisms and mine I knew that there must be common feelings, emotions, and even ambitions. I therefore took up my life among them with a degree of sympathy, prepared to clasp the hand whenever I found it open. Their world was sufficiently different from mine

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to discount any preconceived theories. Any respect that may have been lacking for them as mere workers was thoroughly rooted and established by the end of the first week.

Looked at from whatever point one chooses, pit work is serious labor. It has its compensations, to be sure, but the amount of discomfort that pit workers become accustomed to as part of their regular routine must be experienced to be appreciated. However severe manual labor a man may have to get his shoulder to above ground, he always has the advantage of two things which are usually lacking to the miner—a high roof above him, and daylight. The toilers in the pit must carry their own sunshine with them—and for the most part they do—and the nature of the work is such that it develops many of those qualities that go to make up splendid manliness—courage, determination, trust in their neighbors, and along with this a corresponding trustworthiness and dependence in themselves. A man should have a sturdy constitution to stay him in the darkness of the pit depths. Exercising every muscle severely, his body often bent almost double, splashed and wet with water from unseen points, exposed to innumerable dangers from which there is no escape save through divine providence—these are not the things for a man physically poor to brave and endure rashly. Given constitutional fitness, however, these things make strong men stronger, and longevity tables show that, as workingmen's lives run, the miner's is a long one.

The pit that I went into is one of the largest in Scotland, having an output of nearly seventeen hundred tons of coal a day, and employing eight hundred men eleven days a fortnight. The day was divided into three eight-hour shifts, so that the output was in actual operation twenty-four hours in the day. The day shift began at a quarter past six and continued until a quarter past two, when the "back" shift men arrived, and at a quarter past ten at night they in turn were superseded by the night men.

Throughout Great Britain the trades-unions have long ago fought their battles for existence. Many of them were born of much travail, and even at the present day some are weak and comparatively inefficient; but there are unions, among them the miners', which are powerful organizations, deeply rooted, and exerting a far-reaching influence in the labor world. The Miners' Union has been particularly fortunate in the character of its leaders, who, for the most part, have been large-minded and fair-minded men who have apparently worked for the advancement of the public welfare, with the interests of the miners paramount, but at the same time in accord, to a degree, with the interests of the employers.

The objects of the particular branch of the union which I joined, as set forth in its rules and regulations, were these:

(*a*) To raise funds by levies and contributions for the purpose of mutual support.

(*b*) To protect members when unjustly dealt with by employers.

(*c*) To provide sums of money for members and their families in the event of death.

(*d*) To co-operate with other organized districts or bodies with the view of promoting the welfare of its members, particularly when applicable to any of the above objects.

(*e*) To promote labor representation in Parliament and other public bodies.

There were other subsidiary rules, but two which are of more general interest, particularly at this time, may be taken to show the nature of the restrictions laid upon the men, and the ruling of the union in regard to strikes and any violation of the eight-hour day:

Strikes and Disputes

23. No district, or any part of a district, shall be at liberty to come out on strike, unless by the authority of a majority of the members of the Association, or by recommendation of the Executive Board or Standing Committee. Any district, or part of a district, violating this rule will have no claim upon the support of the Association. And in every case, before a strike is resorted to, an attempt should be made to have the dispute amicably settled.

24. Every member thrown out of employment by strike or lockout shall be entitled to receive not less than eight shillings per week, or such other sum as the Board may agree upon. Half members shall be entitled to half rate.

Violation of Eight Hours a Day

28. As one of the fundamental objects of this Association is to maintain the principle of eight hours a day underground, any member known to violate the established rule of working only eight hours out of the twenty-four, unless when compelled to change his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shift, and, in that case, being eight hours off before returning, shall for the first offense be dealt with by the District Committee, and may be subjected to the penalties mentioned in the by-laws, or the custom of the work. But, for repeating the offense, he may be expelled from the Association, and forfeit all claim on its funds. Members working on the fixed idle day shall incur the same penalties, unless permission to do so is previously granted by the Local Committee, on the understanding that another day be observed as a holiday by those granted the privilege.

In this last clause the union distinctly points out that "one of its fundamental objects is to maintain the principle of eight hours a day underground." This is a result of long experience of a longer day, and while it may be said to restrain the very strong and the ambitious, yet it seems to me that a uniform day of this length is the wisest arrangement that is possible under the present system of labor, and redounds to the good of the masters as well as the men.

After I had spent considerable time as a pitman, I took up brickmaking, a trade closely allied to mining owing to the fact that in Fife bricks are made from the waste material of the pits. The Brickmakers' Union is one of the weaker unions, and thus far it has not been able to secure many reforms. The working day began at six in the morning and ended at half-past five at night, with two intervals of three-quarters of an hour each for meals. I had noticed almost from the beginning that the men at the brick-works generally lacked that enthusiasm for outside interests which often characterized the miners. They went to their homes at night like men thoroughly weary. After tea they preferred to doze over a pipe before the fire till bed-time rather than mingle with other men out-of-doors. When I became a brick-worker I found that I had little energy left at night for anything. In the pits I found that I could work hard for eight hours a day without excessive fatigue, but longer than this I could not work without feeling it a strain. The last two or three hours of each day at the brick work took more out of me than the first eight. This experience forced upon me the belief that, from an economic as well as a humanitarian standpoint, in the long run, the eight hours' day yields the best returns; the men remain capable longer and the standard of their work is higher.

The argument is sometimes advanced that if the eight hours' day were made universal the supply of labor would be inadequate to the demands of the day. To this I can only reply that it seems to me that any economic or other academic theory which must be upheld at the expense of a man's physical strength and general comfort must contain some inherent fallacy. Any standard set for men that is so sorely taxing cannot be a righteous standard. It is possible, nay probable, that there are kinds of work which men can stick to longer than eight hours a day without exhaustion; but for myself, I was unable to do much after working from 6 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., including, of course, the two periods of three-quarters of an hour each for meals. If men lived to work, this might be allowed to continue with no voice raised in protest. But this attitude cheapens life so terribly; it reacts upon a man's character and his very nature; it unfits him for moral growth. A man who works all day, and comes home too sodden with weariness to do anything but doze over a newspaper and a pipe before a fire, cannot be expected to develop very far mentally or spiritually. These men are not physical machines. They have minds; they have souls; and any system of work which necessitates starving either mind or soul is not one that can stand for long. In laying emphatic stress upon the eight hours' day, this Scottish Miners' Union is rendering a service to the masters as well as to the men. The man who is well taken care of, and not run till he runs down every working day of his life, can do better work and yield better returns to his employer—at least this is my belief.

There is a bit of doggerel that is sometimes spoken of as the "Miners' Paradise." It runs:

Eight hours' work,
Eight hours' play,
Eight hours' sleep,
Eight bob a day.

Eight "bob" a day means two dollars, and if this were realized it would indeed be a good wage; but, unfortunately, it is only at rare times of exceptional prosperity that the average wage reaches that high-water mark. At the present time it is only slightly above one dollar and a quarter. The wages of Scottish miners

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are continually fluctuating. They are raised and reduced, battled for, begged for, struck for; yet they seldom remain stationary for any considerable time.

The system of sub-contracting, which is so prevalent in some parts of America, is not nearly so common in Scotland. Men work in groups, but the division of pay is usually equal. Where sub-contracting is in vogue, the men all receive a wage approaching the average earned in the particular pit where the work is done.

Child labor is now restricted by acts of Parliament. No boy under thirteen may enter the pits, and girls are employed only for above-ground work. The work which is now generally given to girls is exceedingly heavy, but not particularly dangerous. It consists largely in guiding the loaded hutches or wagons of coal from the shaft-head through the sifting-shed to where the coal is sorted, and then pushing the empty hutches, which weigh about five hundred pounds, back to the shaft.

It is not uncommon to find the majority of houses in a mining village owned by the coal companies and rented to the miners in their employ at rates which average from thirty to fifty dollars a year. So long as a miner remains in the employ of a company, he may remain in one of the company's houses, but if he ceases to be an employee he must leave the house. These houses are of the ordinary, conventional plan, made of brick, built in rows, with two rooms in most of them, and an attic in addition in the houses which end the rows.

Left to themselves, these miners strive to erect homes of their own, which afford some scope for individual taste.

The success of co-operative stores in certain Scottish mining districts is an interesting feature of modern development. The miners who serve on "the store" committee find themselves business men for the time being, and the way in which some of them here develop genuine business qualities is little short of wonderful.

It is said that the average per capita consumption of liquor among British workingmen is about forty-eight per cent. higher than among American workingmen. But in regard to the miners, they could not, in fairness, be called "drunken." Drink they certainly do, but there are often circumstances which regulate their drinking and confine excessive drinking to stated times—to wit, the pay night and the day, or it may be the two days, following, and holidays, especially at the new year time.

In certain English collieries men are allowed to take light beer into the pits, but in Scotland even this is prohibited, and, so far as I was able to observe, this rule is universally honored by the men. I never saw the slightest trace of liquor in the pits. Miners, of all men, know that clear vision, steady nerve, and untrammeled wit are often the safeguards of their own lives and the lives of their fellows.

Early one week one of my fellow-workers said to me, with the ring of expectant pleasure in his voice:

"Next Saturday I'm for a gude drunk."

"Why do you do that, Jock?" I asked.

"Och, mon! just to break the monotony."

I knew the fellow pretty well, and I am sure that he was not habituated to excessive drinking. It was not to satisfy any craving that he looked forward nearly a week to getting drunk on the Saturday. Another man told me that his drinking was regulated by his wife. It was his custom to take all of his earnings home to her, and each day she gave him so much from the surplus over and above household and other expenditures. This was a novel method to me, and I thought it most excellent. A little inquiry disclosed the fact that other men follow the same custom—at least in Fife.

The Scottish miner is a social being, to be sure; only he takes a deal of knowing. He is inclined to take his humor as seriously as he takes his work, and you often must catch the sparkle of his eye to know when he is really laughing. But there are a few days in the year when he plays in good old rollicking fashion, and it was not until I had laughed with him, sung myself hoarse with him, trudged a round of sightseeing, sunk to depths of profound and subtle controversy with him, and then sang "Auld Lang Syne," his rough, hearty hand clasped in mine, that I began to feel that I knew him. In short, a Fifer's holiday means a run of the entire scale of moods that go to make

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

up his nature. When he sets aside a day for a good time, he begins with gayety at the first hour and grows serious as his effervescing spirits and strength subside, and at night, before he completes his day, he sings "Maxwelton's braes are bonnie," "Me and my true love will never meet again," and if he has a breath of the North in him, like as not the melancholy strain will appear in

> Like an empty ghost I go,
> Death the only hope I know,
> Maiden of Morven,

before he concludes with "Auld Lang Syne."

Taken all in all, the Scottish miner is a thoughtful, useful citizen. His standard of education, compared with the standards of other workingmen, is high. He is an honest, ambitious workman, and is not given to letting opportunities for material or mental advancement pass him by. Above all, he is always law-abiding. The present point of interest lies in the fact that this is the type of man who at one time was employed in Pennsylvania, but, with the increasing complexity and strenuousness of modern life, his place has been usurped by the foreigners—Hungarians, Poles, Germans, and Scandinavians—who are now found employed in the mines of the eastern United States. These men are willing to work for a lower rate of wages, so that the older type has been scattered. As to whether the momentary pecuniary advantage of this change has been adequate justification is a matter for individual judgment.

Père Mary of Morne Rouge

By Robert Dunn

MARTINIQUE despatches have said that Morne Rouge, the town closer to the crater of Pelée than St. Pierre, and preserved as if by miracle when St. Pierre was destroyed, is a skeleton in the volcano's desert. And Mont Vert, Ajoupa Bouillon, Macouba, Basse Pointe, where we rode under the torpid crater steam last June—laughing, not to be afraid—are wiped out. Those poor negroes, wandering they knew not whither or why in that cursed land, blind with the terror we saw in their haggard eyes, are dead. It's so easy to believe; on August 30 La Pelée pressed her hot shroud over new miles; two thousand were killed. But this, from a despatch of September 3, literally: "The Rev. Father Mary, of Morne Rouge, was frightfully burned and has died of his wounds"—is impossible. Two thousand dead—what matter?—but Père Mary—

We spent the night of June 1 with him in his parish house. The other villages were deserted then, but in the afternoon four hundred pitiable creatures, of all ages and all shades of skin, filled the long street of Morne Rouge. Its huts were roofless, its villas wrecked, its tropic gardens mashed to earth; Morne Rouge was crusted gray with ash and mold; it was a corpses' town; it seemed wrong to meet live beings there. And this was Corpus Christi Day.

Down the long street came the Corpus Christi procession. God, anyhow, was in his heaven still. Chimes jangled, black children in gold and scarlet swayed censers of purple glass, chanting, bowing at every step. But that was the least to see. Under a canopy, borne by four boys and ablaze with crowns and crosses, a white man trod. Clasped to his bosom, a haloed cross all but concealed his person. But the gorgeous vestments, his gold cap, could not hide the man he was. Acolytes walked backward before him, but, as they bowed, their eyes did not leave him. In the circling crowd every eye was fixed on him. Not a man beheld, there over his shoulder, the jaundiced clouds pouring out of Pelée, whose shadows all but fell at our feet in the setting sun. Not a soul glanced backward down the long blasted desert to St. Pierre and the burnished sea, which the sun touched soon, dyeing the saintly frieze of the cathedral altar choked in ruin, the faces of the dead in the chambers of Trois Ponts village, the waves that beat and beat and beat in the silence on the wreck-strewn beach. Those people saw only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Père Mary entering his church. He led. They followed. And the paper bomb in the tower exploded to elevate the Host.

In the church it was the same. Père Mary possessed them. For them this world contained only his stolid figure, plain still through more gorgeous vestments, haloed in incense, kneeling and rekneeling in the blaze of crosses and goblets and tall candles, as the organ rolled, as chant bleated back at chant, litany echoed litany. The volcano, self, death, St. Pierre, were forgotten. Even we prayed.

And outside again it was the same. Père Mary, now in a black cassock, a pith hat over his full features and the deep lines at the corners of his mouth drawn very hard, gave extreme unction in the church porch to a child in its old mother's arms dying from burns. Crossing the street into a storm-thrashed garden, he pointed to the torn white lips of the great ash-cone in the crater, telling minutely each change in its form since the great eruption. He led on, and slapped the little baker down the street on the back, recounting how the poor man carried on his head for starving Morne Rouge the rice-sacks left on the St. Pierre beach by frightened gendarmes; how he fainted from the heat three times among the St. Pierre dead. In the hovel behind the church, where the burned lay on miserable cots, he spoke long and softly to each living victim. The people followed him like sheep. Anything to fill their minds, to dull their fear, to keep their eyes from the crater-clouds yonder and bring forgetfulness of the dead of their blood in the desert below. And far into the night, while the sky was red over Pelée, Père Mary told us in his bare cabin how he had seen the black death-cloud of May 8 rush down upon St. Pierre, exploding and torn by lightning; how the prisoner of a lovers' quarrel, Ciparis, sole survivor from the city, had endured in his cell the venomous hot blast and a four nights' vigil among the dead; how during the eve of the eruption the figure of the Virgin, the lower parts of her body all blackened, appeared by miracle as a warning in his own church while the Viaticum was read.

The gray eyes under his broad, tanned brows flashed as he said, averring that St. Pierre was overwhelmed for its wickedness, "*Dieu a puni.*"

For two months, through panic, starvation, sickness, death, Père Mary held his services, held his people. He believed that if he served them and his God, as his God and his Church directed, Morne Rouge could not be destroyed.

He believed God had been angry with St. Pierre, and judged it as He had judged Sodom and Gomorrah. But when it was destroyed, Morne Rouge was spared expressly. In its church He had chosen to warn St. Pierre. Indeed, God was not angry with Morne Rouge.

So Père Mary stood at his guns. For fourteen years he had worked in this parish. These were his people. They were suffering. Here were their homes. His duty lay with them. God had not commanded him to depart. The scientists said it was madness to set foot in Morne Rouge; two Americans in the eruption of May 26 had rushed from his table panic-stricken down the mornes in the darkness to the south. What of that? What knew such people of his God's will?

When he spoke of all these things, he smiled.

Anything may be said, and much was said in Martinique, to belittle Père Mary's heroism: that he held his people in the jaws of death in defiance of all humanity and common sense, that he was a fool, a fanatic, a criminal. For weeks after the south of the island was piled high with supplies, Morne Rouge was starving. The government sent it practically nothing. Père Mary appealed to the black governor; it was useless. The incredible savagery by which the government refused, as it did, to succor the burned creatures heard screaming in St. Pierre three days after the destruction, cursed also Morne Rouge. The negro element on the island, the political party in power, was arrayed against the whites and the priesthood, and St. Pierre had been overwhelmed two days before election day. It was the white party's stronghold, and Morne Rouge was its health resort. The native committee at Fort-de-France, which distributed the supplies, called Père Mary a crazy agitator, but, unable to dispute the heroism by which the living victims of the volcano at Morne Rouge were cared for, showered praise for that on the head of the "adjoint" Mayor of Morne Rouge, Colet. Colet dared not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

spend a night in the town, flying each evening to Fond St. Denis, south of the stricken area. And the rice which the little baker did bring into Morne Rouge on May 31, Colet divided, not equally among the five hundred starving people, but gave to ten or a dozen of his retainers, who stayed there to keep an eye on the priest. You spoke of Colet to the father, but he would not tell about the rice or Colet's courage.

Père Mary, then, was a fanatic, if you will, if all the saints in the line of Christian martrys were fanatics, and if every victim of the Inquisition was a fool. And science and common sense concerned Père Mary's heroism, as they might Savonarola's, or the heroism of the many like them burned for their beliefs. That's all aside from the point. Père Mary's heroism needs no defense; who honors him considers nothing of this. But this is said because the world, and the few who knew him in Martinique, seem to base their reverence on the actual performances of his self-sacrifice alone—his calm ministrations to the burned and sick and starving, the compelling power of his cheerful stoicism and simple charity in the stress of life day by day, month by month, under the glow of the destroyer. But that's not the depth of his sacrifice; it will not live by that. That followed as day follows night, once the conviction held the man that God would not destroy Morne Rouge. Père Mary was a hero because in that belief he was absolutely, unqualifiedly sincere. That's the marvel of it all. That's what's astounding in this age. Here have we, when the martyrdom of St. Stephen's sort, and Christ's, has been dead five hundred years, a saint of their mold and their triumphant age suffering in the moments when you and I draw breath!

It is hard for persons two thousand miles away and of an alien race to understand the part religion played in the lurid life on Martinique after May 8. Priest and communicant to a man believed that St. Pierre was destroyed because of its sins, and that God, not appeased by this vengeance, had doomed the whole island. "God has not yet done his worst," said to us a father of Fort-de-France. The priesthood related that out of twenty-four births at St. Pierre only two were legitimate; that Socialists hurled their doctrines at the holy orders, placarding church walls with them; and that diabolistic ceremonies had been held in St. Pierre. Church influence, said the negro politicians, bred uneasiness, which was true, and encouraged panic; but no power in heaven or hell could have allayed the hysteria of those blacks, whose belief, at Fort-de-France at least, kept them a while quite moral.

The holy men shrugged their shoulders when asked if they thought God was just to have destroyed the innocent with the wicked in the city, and Père Mary, reminded that it was simply human, *after* the lives were sacrificed, to lay to divine will great revulsions of nature, answered that Gomorrah's fate is declared in inspired words. It seemed to be his idea, we gathered on that long evening of June 1 at his board, that God judged wickedness in degree, rather than kind; "for," he said, "God did withstand the sins of St. Pierre *until they reached a certain point.*"

To a man these Martinique priests were sober, hard-working, and unselfish. It was strange to find men so noble yielding up their lives to better a people that time and circumstance were unalterably recalling to savagery. A stranger on the island was sure of cheer, a hopeful forecast for Pelée, shelter, and half his food—starvation fare—if he strayed to a priest's home. All were untainted Frenchmen. Their learning was meager—in science and volcanoes nil—but great common sense they had, and power to observe and relate what they had seen without bias of self or faith, and that faith never touched superstition. This simple, earnest folk knew their own good hearts, their people, and their God. In the test He put them to, how could education count? Had they lived in America three hundred years ago, many of their names would live to-day beside La Salle's and Père Marquette's. They were the heroes of the great disaster—and how few recorded heroisms of man and man in all of it does the world know!

In the avenged streets of St. Pierre, where the ooze from corpse and sugar still seeps in brown pools under naked tree-trunks, and where the desert sun resurrects the thirty thousand with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"spick! spick!" of vital gases in those pools, and where that ooze trickles over the smooth and flood-washed ash, and down among the tombless graves where once stood, here a shrine and there a brothel—you ask, Was this city killed to-day, or centuries ago? Who did it? Why? What purpose was accomplished? And what in childhood you believed God was, and what the faithful think of Him, and God a vindictive force masked by nature, and nature a baseless chaos with no God—mingle in your sick thoughts of justice and of luck, of mercy and of death, of the hope for eternal life and the fear of it. Then stand in that tall closure of wonderfully wrought iron, the churchyard at Morne Rouge, and see Père Mary give from his white pith hat to his people, one by one, the tickets for food from the scant stores; how he laughs with the old men and cheers the solemn young, calms the hag that swears her neighbors get more rice than she, rebukes one who begs, and begs—while she hides her ration and lets her children starve. And then the gray speck, St. Pierre, far below by the purple sea, becomes a blight on some other land; Pelée, between the two leafless palms before the church, a Titan's bonfire. At last you're in a land where lives only Père Mary and his great faith, his people, his charity, his love—where chants swell and censers swing, and there is a flash of cloth of gold. Here at Morne Rouge life cannot cease. Life is imperishable with Mary at his post. Though all around the dead lie as they died, death can never, never enter the sunlight here.

The blast came at ten minutes past nine at night. All day yellow mushroom-clouds leaped from the Rivière Blanche valley, there, over the long northwest flanks of Pelée, and toward afternoon convoluted masses burst from the top crater, scattering ash, and detonations began, louder and louder, until dark, when they ceased. Then the broken lips of the summit vent—that sharp, crown-like thing—shone confused and luminous in the night. All day Père Mary had read masses in the church, and between them his people were huddled in the churchyard, prayerful, somewhat tear-stained, and silent with ennobling faith. And Père Mary walked resolutely among them; his step was fast, he seemed in many places at once, and when he spoke, as he did to the young and old incessantly, his voice was fast and low, and he looked over their shoulders at the mountain, never speaking of it, like one who might forget something. After eight o'clock all but a few negroes had gone to their houses, and when the father had finished his lonely meal in that great bare room of his, by the light of a single candle at the bottom of its tall glass urn, he kneeled down by the table and began to pray.

The rumbling came like the boom of thunder, sharpening into a crackle as of ten thousand musket volleys, and at his door Pére Mary, clasping his bosom, saw the slow-moving globes of fire rising over the incandescent crater, sinking and expiring in the blackness below, and the web-lined electric flashes that branded the chaos of cloud which was rolling everywhere, everywhere, everywhere. . . . People are stirring in the yard; there are shouts—scuffing feet—cries of "Dieu" and "Volcan" very clear from far down the long, straight road—shouted by men or women, you cannot tell. . . .

The priest is in his robes before the chancel; one by one the candles glow out through the choking dark; people are pouring into the church in wide-mouthed silence, and a sound like rushing air and water comes from beneath their feet on the stones. They do not stop in the seats, they fight on to the dead glint of gold things—four candles are lit—they crowd around the priest with arms extended, falling on their knees, clawing at his vestments. Père Mary ends his Ave, raises his head, turns with vigor—sweeps them wildly back—chanting a thing in Latin.

The earth is shaken. A window is shattered over the confusion. Not a voice now, not a sob escapes the swirl of beings down there among the pillars. The church is seized in crushing jaws that vomit out the scorching rubble of an avalanche. The heat! The heat! Frenzied volley after volley crushes windows, walls, the roof, the world—till sound exists not. The stuff is white hot and red, and black with cones and sheets of twisting sand. Lightning plays through the shrieking

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people who believed; and they breathe flame. . . .

Long ago the candles were out. . . . Down there in the sand among the blackened vessels an arm moves, there is a little moaning from some one who drags himself away, and a trace of incense in the smell of sulphur.

Religion in Recent Art[1]

THIS well-printed volume discusses the religion of natural passion as illustrated by Rossetti, for instance; the religion of preternatural imagination, as seen in Burne-Jones; the religion of supernatural hope, as shown by George Frederick Watts, of course; finally, the religion of spiritual faith, of which Holman Hunt is held up as a type. Dr. Forsyth's concluding chapters have to do with another form of art—with music in general and with Wagner in rather poignant particular. The main stress of the author's arguments is, however, in the domain of painting. The student, admirer, or lover of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Watts, or Holman Hunt will hardly agree with every one of Dr. Forsyth's classifications and generalizations. Why should this critic look upon "The Blessed Damozel," or "Proserpina," or even "Mary Magdalen" herself, and think only of the religion of natural passion? Dr. Forsyth seems to us happier with Burne-Jones than with Rossetti; yet, to our mind, "Cupid and Psyche" and even the "Chant d'Amour" speak rather of the artist's exquisite sense of poetic beauty than of the religion of preternatural imagination; however, the great "Resurrection" gives greater scope, as it certainly furnishes need enough, for imagination, preternatural or other. "Do we not feel every week how starved of imagination the gospels have been, to say nothing of our pulpits? Do we not groan under the stiff ecclesiasticism that pervades the narratives of our church windows and the solemn priggery that stiffens the woodcuts of our Bibles?"

Mr. Watts's marvelous "Hope" exactly fits Mr. Forsyth's definition, and so indeed do the other optimistic, energizing, uplifting canvases of the greatest of living artists. For "Hope" does not exhaust Mr. Watts's creed; it does not fill the measure of his moral world. It does not meet the entire grandeur of his spiritual imagination. Life, Death, Love—these are powers that loom larger upon the soul and stir its passion to intenser heat than does "Hope." As far as painters but not as far as musicians are concerned, we are almost sorry that the volume did not close with this criticism. To some of us, at least, it is a far cry from Kensington to Fulham; not so, apparently, to Dr. Forsyth. Even if John Ruskin once proclaimed "The Triumph of the Innocents" the greatest religious picture of our time, some of the other Holman Hunt canvases, including "The Scapegoat" (on which Dr. Forsyth lays emphasis), may not seem popularly to incorporate a quickly understood meaning. We agree with our author's clever comment that "The Triumph of the Innocents" is Browning translated into paint, for Browning is not always intelligible at first. Compared with Mr. Watts's works, those of Mr. Hunt are indeed "straitened by an excess of realism." Nor will all readers be able to subscribe to Dr. Forsyth's conclusions and generalizations on present conditions of art and religion; for instance, "It is one of the miseries of our age that its science has not left enough faith to sustain the intense sensibility of its art; and culture constantly tends to a pessimism, either furious like Byron's, sublime like Wagner's, systematic like Schopenhauer's, cynical like Carlyle's, melancholy like Rossetti's, or affected in the style of any of them by the few youths of the period who are still above some form of the average natural man."

What is true of painters is also true of musicians, and yet the same art-lesson is upon both. If the mission of Mr. Holman Hunt is to teach what the Man of Sorrows really meant, so the mission of Richard Wagner, according to Dr. Forsyth, was that of an artist with a message for the soul. "If too little stress has been laid by the Church upon Christ's conquest of

[1] *Religion in Recent Art.* Expository Lectures on Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt, and Wagner. By P. T. Forsyth, D.D. Illustrated. Edwin S. Gorham, New York. 316 pages. $3.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

man's sin in his own spiritual history; if his lifelong temptation and victory has been neglected as the real work of redemption; if Christian people have been too easily satisfied to have such work done for them instead of repeated in them; if the Christian conflict has been too unmoral, too legal, fanciful, or sentimental, and if it has thus been severed from the great Art of the spiritual imagination, we may gladly submit to be recalled to one neglected truth in Scripture by an artist and thinker who is not singular, but the Hierophant of God's spirit of the age. . . . The effect upon the world of such work as this ('Parsifal') must become extraordinary as it becomes more and more known. . . . We are free to marvel at such a product from a people who are reported to have left religion behind, and to have fallen into a scientific paganism and a military materialism. . . . The new development of the old gospel of love will probably have to arrive through its application to the impurity of society and its conflict with the degradation of love. . . . The Art of the present forecasts the Religion of the future."

The volume as a whole is thus well worth reading. It contains little technical criticism, but to painters and musicians it should be interesting in another and higher direction. They and those in every profession who recognize the influence of art on religion, and of religion on art, will find it not only interesting but extremely suggestive. In defining these influences Dr. Forsyth is at his best, and his words should have wide currency: "The principle of art is the incarnation of God's eternal beauty; the principle of religion is the incarnation of God's eternal human heart. Neither can do the other's work, yet their work is complementary, and I wish the divorce between them were more nearly healed. I wish the artists felt more of the need which art can never fill; I wish the religious felt more of the need that art alone can fill."

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Ancient History for Beginners (An). By George Willis Botsford, Ph.D. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 494 pages. $1.50.

Dr. Botsford follows the line recommended to the American Historical Association in 1899 by the report of their Committee on the study of history in the schools. Treating ancient history as a unit, but with special reference to Greece and Rome, a brief and elementary treatise, planned for a year's study, concludes with the establishment of the Empire of Charlemagne. The work is well furnished with maps, illustrations, and topics for reading.

Balaster Boys (The). By Blanche M. Channing. Illustrated. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 294 pages. $1.25.

This shows the influence of the right kind of a girl on a family consisting of three bright but rather rough boys, her cousins. The author, who died shortly after the book was completed, had already made herself known acceptably to young readers by a previous story, "Winifred West."

Bane and the Antidote (The), and Other Sermons. By Rev. W. L. Watkinson. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 304 pages. $1, net.

The author, a British preacher of repute, is already known to us by his recently republished volume, "The Blind Spot." The sermons presented in this volume are marked by clear thought and vigorous expression in their exhibition of human sinfulness and salvation—to which theme they are limited. Mr. Watkinson's philosophy is at fault in his conception of sin as a foreign graft upon human nature, but his style is one that preachers may study with profit.

Beginner's Algebra (The). By Claribel Gerrish and Webster Wells, S.B. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 151 pages. 50c.

Bob Knight's Diary: Camping Out. By Charlotte Curtis Smith. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 232 pages. $1.20, net.

A good out-of-door book for boys, abounding in amusing incidents of camp life, and illustrated with many equally amusing pen-sketches.

Bogey Book (The). Written by E. S. Illustrated by R. J. S. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, England. 9×16 in. 39 pages.

Border Fights and Fighters. By Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL.D. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 382 pages. $1.30, net.

This is a capital subject for Dr. Brady's vivid narrative style. Treating in one division Pennsylvania, in another Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, in a third Kentucky, in a fourth the Far South, in a fifth the Northwest Terri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tory, and in a sixth Texas, the author gathers together fascinating and exciting stories of the border fights of the pioneers of American civilization. Such men as Houston, David Crockett, George Rogers Clark, David Boone, John Sevier, and others of only less fame rendered a necessary and important service to the building of this continent. Their adventures as here told stir the blood, and the plan by which the stories are gathered into one book is intelligently conceived and admirably carried out. One need hardly say that every boy and young man is interested in true stories of this kind; but it may also be added that the book is a quite acceptable contribution to serious history, and that it is not in any ordinary sense a boys' book.

Boy and the Baron (The). By Adeline Knapp. (St. Nicholas Books.) Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 210 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

A tale of child life six hundred years ago, when the spirit of the Crusaders was alive and the achievements of Barbarossa still filled the air. The tale won readers during its late appearance in "St. Nicholas."

Boys of the Rincon Ranch (The). By H. S. Canfield. The Century Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 249 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

This story originally appeared in "St. Nicholas." It is a tale of ranch life in Texas, and in execution and spirit it is among the best of recent boys' books.

Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe. By Helen Leah Reed. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5¼×7¾ in. 318 pages. $1.20, net.

A third Brenda book by Miss Reed, which carries the young heroine through her college course at Radcliffe. The pictures given of Radcliffe are as accurate as story pictures are likely ever to be. In fact, the reader sometimes feels that the desire for accuracy results in dulling charm. The story is, however, wholesome, if a trifle didactic and wanting in creative play.

Cap and Gown. (Third Series.) Selected by R. L. Paget. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 331 pages. $1.25.

Almost all sorts of verse—humorous, occasional, lyrical, serious, *vers de société*—are here reprinted from various college periodicals of the past four years. These selections have been well made; in a number of cases the reader does not need to make any allowance for youth and inexperience; and in others the reader, if he takes any delight in the peculiar qualities of college life, will not be sorry for what, according to usual standards, would be accounted blemishes.

Caterpillars and Their Moths. By Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 6×8 in. 312 pages. $2, net.

Two enthusiastic entomologists have put into this finely illustrated volume the results of twenty years' study of their subject in the "crawlery" and in the field. To the information needful for successful work in rearing moths are added the life-histories of forty-three species widely diffused through this country. The work is of special interest to students of entomology, rather than to those who care for protecting the garden and the field from insect ravages.

Come with Me into Babylon. By Josiah M. Ward. Illustrated by James E. McBurney and W. B. Gilbert. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 439 pages. $1.50.

This is a tale of the perilous but eventually happy fortune of a Jewish girl of good family, a slave in Babylon, and rescued from an abhorred fate. Her story leads up to the final tragedy of Nineveh, with the self-immolation of its last king. That shadowy world of buried empire offers opportunities to the romancer, of which Mr. Ward has availed himself with considerable skill.

Cruise of the Dazzler (The). By Jack London. (St. Nicholas Books.) Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 250 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

The career of a type of modern pirate who lives by plunder along the Pacific coast. The story ran its course some short time ago in the pages of "St. Nicholas." It is vivid, exciting, and intense, and has the dash which characterizes all the work of Jack London.

Cruise of the Enterprise (The). By James Otis. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 359 pages. $1.50.

This tells how the French privateering expedition which was sent against the United States in 1799 was defeated. Mr. Otis has here found a good subject for a boys' historical story. The book is not inferior in interest to the long list of similar boys' books bearing his name.

Dornfield Summer (A). By Mary Murkland Haley. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 302 pages. $1.20, net.

There is an air of reality about this story which suggests that it may be a more or less accurate transcript of the thoughts and doings of the four girls whose early life fills its pages. It is readable and winning.

Dramatization of Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha for School and Home Theatricals. By Florence Holbrook. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Paper. 4½×7 in. 56 pages. 15c.

Electricity and Its Similitudes. By Charles H. Tyndall, Ph.D., S.T.D. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 215 pages. $1, net.

Large scientific knowledge and profound spiritual thought have combined to make this a work of unique value to all interested in tracing analogies between the natural and the spiritual world. "Nature," says Dr. Tyndall, "is the supernatural articulated; and in nothing does God speak more clearly than in electricity"—that mysterious power of incomputable energy, of which men have just begun to avail themselves. Aside from the numerous and striking analogies here drawn between this and the mysterious moral power which transforms savages into saints, the volume is replete with the latest information gained about the subtle magician of whom most of us know only the name, and wish to know all that can be told.

Elementary Hygiene for the Tropics. By Azel Ames, M.D. Illustrated. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 180 pages.

Brief, simple, clear, this is an admirable health-primer, and is finely illustrated. With its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

appendices of useful information it is serviceable throughout our country, as well as in its subtropical parts and tropical territories, and is well adapted for use as a text-book in schools.

Far Past the Frontier. By James A. Braden. Illustrated. The Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. 5×7½ in. 347 pages. $1.

Tells the daring and pioneer achievements of two boys on the Far Western frontier. Life in the wild woods and encounters with native animals fill out an exciting tale.

Foray of the "Hendrik Hudson" (The). By Frank Mackenzie Savile. Illustrated. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 182 pages. $1.

A story well adapted to charm boy readers. Although the quest of the Hendrik Hudson is for Viking gold and treasures, accidentally discovered by a strange Finn shipwrecked and brought to an English hospital, the story is laid in the nineteenth century. Desmond, the doctor who saves the Finn and starts the quest, is a hero to delight young hearts.

Founder of Mormonism (The). By I. Woodbridge Riley. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 446 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

French Revolution (The). By Thomas Carlyle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×7 in. 300 pages. $1.25, net.

The first volume in the new Edinburgh edition of the works of Carlyle, which is to be published in six volumes, identical in form and style with the previous publications in this series, the characteristics of which have been covers of limp leather, large clear type, and India paper, thus securing a great deal of reading matter in very good form for the eye, but in the smallest possible compass.

Fuel of Fire. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 386 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Garden of Lies (The). By Justus Miles Forman. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 331 pages. $1.50.

The love affair and marriage of a Russian Prince of some impossible principality and an American girl make up the burden of this story. By an accident on her marriage day the lady is deprived of memory, is carried to England and put under care of a noted specialist, while her husband hurries home to put down an uprising among nobles who refuse to acknowledge his wife. To save the lady's reason a young Irishman of good birth but wild habits is induced to simulate her absent husband and converse with her a short time every day. The love complications on each side may be imagined, but the ideal chivalry of the man can be discovered only by reading the book. It is one of those impossible stories which interest because of its very improbability. But it is only melodrama.

Government of New York (The): Its History and Administration. By William C. Morey, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 294 pages. 75c., net.

A capital book for high-school and college students of civil government in New York, and also a capital book for teachers of the same subject in the grammar schools. The work is systematically and thoroughly done.

Horæ Solitariæ. By Edward Thomas. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in. 187 pages. $1, net.

The stream of thought in these "solitary hours" gushes from springs ancient and modern. Rare it is to find the Hellenist and the naturalist so strongly marked in the same writer, equally at home in the Greek classics and in field or wood or brook. He is fond of unexplored recesses, and has found people there whom he introduces in attractive character-sketches. It is an entertaining volume.

In City Tents: How to Find, Furnish, and Keep a Small Home on Slender Means. By Christine Terhune Herrick. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 229 pages. $1, net.

The above tents—need it be said?—are New York City flats. Where to seek them, how to furnish them when found, how to improvise closets and packing places that won't tell tales, together with hints regarding ways and means of keeping the much-desired air of opulence and the small income that too often backs it from openly swearing at each other, form the burden of this little volume. The substance scarcely differs from that which occupies the "Home corner" of every newspaper, but Mrs. Herrick contrives to give something that may really help those still in need of such lore—something different and better than the hash and rehash so plenteously supplied by pens not guided by the hand of practiced experience.

Inductive Plane Geometry. By G. Irving Hopkins. (Revised Edition.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 6×7½ in. 208 pages. 75c.

Inland Voyage (An). By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4½×7 in. 238 pages. $1.25.

Reserved for later notice.

Intellectual Life (The). By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. (Laneside Edition.) Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 466 pages. $1.50.

This volume, which has become a classic among those books which make for self-culture not only by practical suggestions but by illustration of the qualities which they seek to develop, is presented in the Laneside edition with an excellent portrait of Mr. Hamerton, and ought to draw to itself a new generation of readers. There are many aids to self-education which are of use because they outline elementary stages and trace first steps. This book is on a higher range, and is almost alone among books of its class in its wealth of illustration, its charm of style, and its insight into the things of which it treats. It is an invaluable book for all those who desire to make the most of the intellectual life.

In the Camp of Cornwallis. By Everett T. Tomlinson. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 353 pages. $1.50.

This relates adventures and experiences of some American lads during the Revolutionary campaign of 1777 in New Jersey. Dr. Tomlinson is perhaps the best of all of our writers of boys' books who take Revolutionary topics for their subjects. The present book has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

merit both as the result of careful study of local historical data and as an entertaining bit of fiction.

Istar of Babylon. By Margaret Horton Potter. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×8 in. 494 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Just So Stories. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 7×9½ in. 249 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Laboratory Guide for Beginners in Zoology (A). By Clarence Moores Weed, D.Sc., and Ralph Wallace Crossman, A.B., M.Sc. Illustrated. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 105 pages. 60c.

Lady of the Lake (The). By Walter Scott. Edited by L. Du Pont Style, M.A. (Heath's English Classics.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4½×6½ in. 179 pages. 35c.

Leaven in a Great City (The). By Lillian W. Betts. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 315 pages. $1.50, net. (Postage, 14c.)

Reserved for later notice.

Little Captive Lad (A). By Beulah Marie Dix. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 286 pages. $1.50.

This is the story of a little boy in Cromwell's time who is put under mild restraint by a brother who is a Roundhead, while the boy in his early years has imbibed Royalist notions. The situation is an entertaining one, and Miss Dix works it out into the form of a readable story which may be praised for its animation and the reality of its characters.

Lordship of Jesus (The). By Milford H. Lyon. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 130 pages. 50c., net.

This little book in thought and aim is similar to Dr. Strong's recent volume on "The Next Great Awakening." The real Christian is

> Not he that repeateth the name,
> But he that doeth the will.

Judged by this test, the church is viewed as even now largely needing to be Christianized. Mr. Lyon's criticisms are temperate while serious. His chapters on the Lordship of Jesus in politics and in business ring with sober and reproving truth. In his view the time has come when "judgment must begin at the house of God." The increasing number of books of this character seems to betoken that an ethical revival of religion is approaching.

Lost Wedding-Ring (The). By Rev. Cortland Myers, D.D. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 181 pages. 75c., net.

Loyal Lass (A). By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 319 pages. $1.50.

The Niagara campaign of 1814 inspires the telling of this story, the incidents of which take place along the border line between this side and Canada, and afford scope for depicting the intense party feeling on both sides. The Loyal Lass is the daughter of an American father and a French-Canadian mother, and is a lovable little heroine.

Making of Citizens (The): A Study in Comparative Education. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 405 pages. $1.50.

We know of no other book which gives nearly so much well-digested information regarding the educational systems of Europe and America. The English, French, German, and American schools, primary and secondary, have been made the subject of thorough investigation, and the essential features of each are presented so clearly and with so few obscuring details that the character of each is stamped upon the mind of the reader. It is an illuminating book as well as an instructive one, and is adapted to the needs, not only of special students of comparative education, but of general students of social conditions as reflected in and influenced by educational systems.

Moses: A Drama. By C. H. Brown. R. G. Badger, Boston. 5½×8½ in. 69 pages.

New Primary Dictionary of the English Language (A). By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Illustrated. (Rewritten and Enlarged from the Original Edition.) The Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4½×6¾ in. 348 pages. 50c.

No Other Way. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 318 pages. $1.50.

In what many readers and critics think his best story, "The Chaplain of the Fleet," Sir Walter Besant made fine fictional use of the provision of the law in England in the eighteenth century by which a husband immediately upon marrying became responsible for his wife's debts, and could be seized and imprisoned therefor while the wife went free. In what was called "the Liberties of the Fleet" it became a regular profession for disreputable clergymen to marry women of low character, who were in debt, to drunken sailors for this express purpose. In the present book, which was completed shortly before Sir Walter's death, the same general subject is treated in another way, perhaps with less color and humor, but nevertheless with great force and interest. It may be safely said that this novel is by far the best of those written by Sir Walter during the last ten years. It deserves a large reading, and will doubtless have it.

On the Frontier with St. Clair. By Charles S. Wood. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 343 pages. $1.50.

The opening of the Ohio region in the first years of the nineteenth century is the subject of this realistic romance. The disastrous campaign of General Arthur St. Clair is portrayed with sad and sympathetic truth.

Ourselves and the Universe. By J. Brierley, B. A. ("J. B.") Thomas Whittaker, New York. 5×7¾ in. 340 pages. $1.60, net.

It is barely a year since the author of these charming essays was introduced to American readers by his volume of "Studies of the Soul." The present volume makes it certain that he will be as well appreciated here as in England. His thought is deep but sparkling. The world's literature is at his service, and he employs it aptly. He has tasted of life's bitters as well as its sweets, and it has nurtured in him a cheery and robust religion. He has found that "events are evangelists," that "the world for us is our own interior," that "a childlike, God-loving soul that begins its life afresh every morning, whose history is that of a perpetual soaring, is the most refresh-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing, heart-healing thing that exists." Among American writers he reminds one often of Dr. Munger. He makes one think of Amiel, but of a lighter-hearted and healthier Amiel. A strong, rich, sweet soul it is which has embodied the thought and experience of a well-cultured life in this admirable literary form.

Richard Hume. By T. B. Warnock. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 251 pages. $1.25.

Roadmender (The). By Michael Fairless. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4½×3¾ in. 158 pages. $1, net.

These essays are the musings of a thoughtful mind enriched by varied culture, in love with nature, in sympathy with the lowly, conscious of the Spiritual Presence inhabiting the world, and in peaceful accord with the Eternal Order.

Samuel the Prophet. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 270 pages. $1.

In drawing religious lessons from the career of Samuel, and also of King Saul, so closely associated with him, Mr. Meyer is a worthy successor of the old expositors, who found no moral difficulties in the Biblical narrative. The day has gone by, however, when the doctrine of massacre by divine command can be taught without Christian protest.

Scott Country (The). By W. S. Crockett. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 510 pages. $2, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Shadow of the Czar (The). By John R. Carling. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5¼×8 in. 419 pages. $1.50.

From a literary point of view this story is almost infantile in its crudeness. Yet it must be said that the author is immensely fertile in invention, and his plot is ingeniously contrived to give the reader a surprise in almost every chapter. The scene is laid in an imaginary country lying between Poland and Russia, a land as yet independent, but one which the Czar (who figures rather absurdly as one of the characters of the book) is preparing to seize. The ruler is a beautiful princess who has been substituted for her dead sister and predecessor without arousing the suspicion of the officers of state, relatives, or even the betrothed of the princess who has disappeared. This one fact will give some idea of the improbabilities of the narrative.

Sir Marrok. By Allen French. (St. Nicholas Books.) The Century Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 281 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

In this, another of the "St. Nicholas" books, the spirit of the Arthurian tales is well held to. The reader feels the queer, remote, weird atmosphere, and moves amid the imaginary knights and the spell-weavers, Merlin and Morgan Le Fay.

Stories of Charlemagne and the Twelve Peers of France. By the Rev. A. J. Church, M.A. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 374 pages.

The author takes pains to point that it is the Charlemagne of romance, not he of history, who is here presented, and that the two Charlemagnes are totally and curiously different. Roland and Oliver, Reynaud, and many other of the fascinating heroes of mediæval romance figure here. In the effort to suppress certain features prominent in the ancient versions and fit the chronicles to modern youthful readers much of the verve and spirit of the old tales have evaporated. The scholastic supersedes the romantic.

Topsys and Turvys. By Peter Newell. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 9×6½ in. 37 pages. $1, net.

A clever little quarto, capitally illustrated in colors, and one of the few books which read equally well upside down. Like reversible signs, the pages present two different aspects; and, as a rule, the two aspects are equally humorous.

Tower or Throne: A Romance of the Girlhood of Elizabeth. By Harriet T. Comstock. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 274 pages. $1.50.

This romance of the childhood and early womanhood of the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn has readable qualities likely to appeal to young minds. But older ones ought to warn them in advance that it is not history they are reading. The qualities attributed to Elizabeth are wholly imaginary, and her career as Queen—the only period of which we can form any reliable estimate—gives no warrant for endowing her youth with all the affectionate, heroic, compassionate, fascinating qualities the author attributes to her, while her unhappy sister, Mary, is made out an epitome of littleness and jealousy. Edward and Lady Jane Grey are also prominent in this story.

Under Colonial Colors. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 431 pages. $1.20, net.

Another Revolutionary boys' story, by an author who has done a great deal to lead boys to acquaint themselves with American history through the form of entertaining historical stories.

What Shall I Tell the Children? Object Sermons and Teachings. By Rev. George B. Reichel. 5×7½ in. 304 pages. $1.

The principle underlying this book is the sound one that, in order to instruct, the teacher must begin with something the children already know; and that, in order to interest, he must begin with something that the children understand. In accordance with this principle, stories are told about some object or picture that the teacher is supposed to have at hand to show the children; and only at the end, as a rule, is the passage of Scripture to be illustrated stated and the lesson drawn. To teachers and parents who are unimaginative this book will probably prove useful, and to others it may be suggestive; but the quality of the stories and their treatment is not much above the ordinary.

When Jesus was Here Among Men. By Nellie Lathrop Helm. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 205 pages. $1.

A simply told imaginative story of a pious Jewish family, whose blind daughter Jesus restored to sight, is here made the vehicle for an outline of the life of Jesus, well illustrated.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Correspondence

What Two Pennsylvania Clergymen Say About the Strike

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Had proper protection been given a month or two ago, I doubt not it would have brought about resumption of coal-mining. The conferences of the past week, and the political influences at work, may prevent it now. The operators have not, apparently, met the opportunity presented in a manner calculated to win public sympathy, while the leader of the Union has proved shrewd and cunning. The voting of the locals to support the original stand taken means little, as the individual members *dare* not do otherwise. A victory for them, under existing circumstances, will leave the *men* under the worst of tyrannies. The public are uttterly misled as to the reality of the intimidation and violence that actually exist. No suffering of the present will hereafter be regretted if thereby organizations, whether of labor or capital, learn their rightful limitations.

HENRY L. JONES.

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Your comments on the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania are usually fair and discriminating, but your issue of October 4 misrepresents them by saying that you suspect that the strike was projected for the purpose of compelling a recognition of the Miners' Union, and by quoting a letter from Bishop Talbot to the same effect. Your interpretation of the fifth demand of the miners is incorrect. It refers to conditions of employment in the mines, not to the Union. There was a strike in 1901 for an advance in wages, and it was given without any official recognition of the Union; and if the concessions asked for this year had been given in the same way, there would have been no strike. But the operators sternly refused to make any concessions, or arbitrate the questions at issue. Why? Simply because the operators deliberately determined to rend the Miners' Union, regardless of cost to themselves and to the public; and the reverse of what Bishop Talbot wrote is the truth. When he stated that the miners had no grievances that could not be peaceably adjusted without a strike, he was greatly mistaken, and the good man would never have said it if he had understood the case. The demands of the miners are reasonable and right, as the writer knows from practical experience as a mine worker. The present system of measuring instead of weighing coal is an iniquity that robs the miners. These men have no safe way to present their grievances but through their representatives who are not employed in the mines. Many of them cannot, because they are not conversant with the English language, and those who can dare not, for fear of being discharged, or forced to work where they cannot earn a livelihood. The assertions that no one can work in the mines unless he belong to the Union, and that the majority of the men on strike would return to work if they were not intimidated, are not true. Combinations of capital and their methods of doing business have created labor unions, and they have come to stay. If the operators succeed in destroying the Miners' Union in this struggle, it will be the triumph of might over right; but out of the ashes of defeat another union will rise in the near future to renew the conflict. The remedy is legislation or compulsory arbitration that will adjust the differences between labor unions and corporations when they fail to do it voluntarily.

(Rev.) GEORGE HILL.

One Method; Is It the Best?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I am very much interested in The Outlook's position concerning the trusts, as its position seems to be neither too conservative nor too radical, but one in which both the people and the trusts are fairly considered. In reading the speeches of President Roosevelt and the comments appearing in The Outlook, two questions have arisen in my mind, upon which I would be glad to have your opinion. They are as follows:

1. When the representatives of a certain industry call upon the people of a nation to establish a trade barrier, in the shape of a tariff, between themselves and a foreign nation, in order to give that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

industry a profitable existence, would it be contrary to good law, would it be contrary to the spirit of a democratic government, would it be exacting too much for the privilege extended, to require that industry to pay its employees a specified amount in wages, and to offer its goods for sale to all consumers at a certain specified price?

2. When a number of citizens call upon a State to create them a corporate body, would a just consideration for the balance of her citizens, who are to be both the employees and patrons of the corporation, require any assurance that the wages paid by the corporation should be full value for the services rendered, and the price asked for its goods be their just and true value?

I am aware that the latter question is of no avail under the present conditions which allow a body of men to incorporate in one State and do all their business in another, but an enlightened public sentiment will some day remedy this evil.

Wheeling, W. Va. THOMAS S. MEEK.

The Doukhobors

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In your issue of September 27 I notice that the Doukhobors are presented in an editorial paragraph as "a strange case of fanaticism."

It was my privilege to go through their settlement in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia the past summer, just as this teaching was starting among them, and I have kept in correspondence with them ever since. The facts are these. One or two Russian Socialists, not members of their community, gradually ingratiated themselves and were able to persuade a few of the Doukhobors in several of the forty villages of the Yorkton colony to liberate their horses and cattle—120 horses and 285 cattle were set loose. These were captured by the Government agent and sold at public auction. When their former owners saw that their stock was about to be disposed of, they expressed a willingness to take care of them, but the Commissioner of Immigration, who had taken this action so that irresponsible persons might not claim the animals, and also to have some funds from the sale of them ready to assist the Doukhobors in case they were in need this winter, refused to return them, as the notice of the sale had been advertised. Most of the live stock thus sold was bought back by the Doukhobors. Their brethren from Saskatchewan—three hundred miles to the northwest—had never approved of this fanatical notion on the part of the Yorkton Doukhobors, and had done all they could to discourage the craze. They also sent representative men to the sale and bought up most of the horses. I had several interviews with Commissioner Smith when in Winnipeg, and held conference after conference with one hundred of their representative men. Their leaders, four hundred or more, were seized seven years since and sent into Siberian exile, so they are greatly handicapped in this respect. The women are much more numerous and more intelligent than the men, and if the Oriental ideas of giving the controlling place to the man, no matter how stupid or inferior he may be, did not obtain among them—as is not without parallel in some so-called civilized communities nearer home—this foolish and fanatical conclusion would never have been heard of. I so well remember how their queen, "Grandmother" Verigen, in whose most hospitable and thoroughly comfortable home I spent three days very happily, said to me, through her daughter-in-law, after I had been pleading with these sincere but ignorant men for a day or two, endeavoring to explain the good intentions of the Canadian Government, "No matter what those stupid men say, we think as you do, and if they have said anything discourteous we beg you to overlook it, for we have been very glad to have you visit us and tell us these things."

The cleanness of their houses and personal habits was very pleasing, and their thrift compares favorably with that of any colonists in Canada. There is hope of a people who will not lie nor steal nor drink nor smoke nor fight, even if they will not eat meat nor use their horses as they should. I saw one wagon drawn by men fifty miles through those frightful sloughs, and when I told the leader of the team that I did not know whether to pity his body or mind most, he quoted the Scripture: "The whole creation waiteth and groaneth even until now for the manifestation [of mercy on the part] of the sons of God." These men had honest hearts and fine faces. They are trying to get peace of mind and liberty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of soul, or, as they said, "live the true life." I told them that physical torture was not necessary in order to realize that life, and that their children would not think so, and in a few years they would see through this delusion.

Here is a splendid people—physically and morally—and the only way to do anything with them is to educate their children. These boys and girls are very bright intellectually, and I am now building a school-house in the Saskatchewan district as a model for them to pattern after. If your readers would enter into this work instead of condemning a really noble people for being over-conscious or too tender-hearted, they would be more Christian in their attitude and wise in their judgment.

There was no sign of poverty or anything to indicate starvation, and the disuse of woolen clothes is not general among their communities. The extreme cold of the Canadian winter and the absence of fruit is not to their liking, and I went out to British Columbia at the suggestion of Commissioner Smith to see if a home with more comfortable climate could not be found within the Dominion. Their former sufferings in Russia have made them very suspicious of all Governments, and in this connection their patriarch (Ivan Mahortov), of ninety years, said to me, "A scared hare is afraid of every stump." Let us all remember how much more suffering was inflicted by the war craze which swept over our country four years ago, not to mention the present coal strike.

JOSEPH ELKINTON.

Media, Pa.

From Turkey

To the Editors of The Outlook:

A Turkish neighbor, who was regarded as almost a saint by Mohammedans, died a short time ago. He had been for more than forty years at the head of a theological school, and had also written several theological books. There is scarcely a man in the interior whose erudition and piety were more noted than his, although his learning was that of the remote past. I once attended a lecture of his, in which he explained and defended the old Ptolemaic system, that the earth is the center of the universe, with all the heavenly bodies making their diurnal revolutions around it, and with the different "spheres" surrounding one another like the layers of an onion, etc. The highest officials always paid him great deference.

But what has especially interested me has been his religious experience. He has always been forward to talk upon religious themes, although he had no liking for Christianity. He was scrupulously upright in his life, and he appeared to have an awakened conscience. After his death I called at the house to express my sympathy, and his son, who is a member of the local government, said that his father during his illness of several weeks had a great deal to say about his sins. He said that they tried to comfort him by recounting his good deeds, his great care in all his religious observances, his conscientiousness, etc. During his illness he could not be persuaded to pray in bed, but he insisted upon making the required prostrations, and he also carefully robed himself and adjusted his turban, for he said he did not wish to appear in the presence of God in an unseemly manner. Notwithstanding all this, he would say, "I have a great many sins and I don't know what I shall do." Does not this show the insufficiency of good works, and the need which an awakened soul, one who is conscious of sin, feels for a divine Saviour?

The Commencement of Euphrates College, a few days ago, closed the twenty-fourth year of its history. There were seventeen male and five female graduates. The departments are separate, although under one administration. The whole number of graduates thus far is 137 men and 90 women, and, taken as a whole, they bear a good character, and amply justify the existence of the College. The institution embraces every grade from the kindergarten up, and the whole number of boys and girls in all these departments during the year was 1,045. This is not a sectarian institution, but it is thoroughly Christian, and its single aim is to raise up men and women who shall help to civilize the land, and who shall do good wherever their lot is cast. Situated as it is in the interior of the country, and far away from the route of American and European travel, it does not attract public notice; but we are persuaded that it has an important mission, perhaps quite as important as institutions that are more widely known. It has cer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tainly kindled a great desire for education where there was nothing that could be called education when the missionaries came here forty-five years ago. Common schools of a very primitive character were established at first, and an effort was made to induce even adults to learn to read. The process was a slow one, but we have had the satisfaction of seeing an educational development among the other communities besides the Protestant. The missionary work here, however, has been primarily evangelistic, and secondarily educational. There is first the church, but the church must have educated leaders. First the moral nature, then the intellectual. We need now very much an industrial department for the cultivation of the physical nature, but the necessary funds and the man are wanting. Some of the burned buildings have been rebuilt, although the indemnity was quite insufficient, but the buildings are better planned than the previous ones. We are out of sight, but I hope we are not out of mind, and that this work, in its various departments, may have a share in the prayers of our Christian friends. H. N. BARNUM.

Harpoot, Turkey.

The Duty on Coal

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In your last issue, in an article on the Tariff, you say that the United States Circuit Court has decided that there is a tariff on coal of 67 per cent. Will you please cite the decision? M. E. DILLON.

[The duty is 67 cents a ton, not 67 per cent. See paragraph 415, Tariff Act of 1897.—THE EDITORS.]

The Institute of Social Service

The League for Social Service, often mentioned in our columns, has expanded into the American Institute of Social Service. The organization took place at the home of Miss Helen Miller Gould, at Irvington. Recognizing the fact that the present is a transition period, in which industrial, economic, and social conditions inherited from an old civilization are slowly and painfully undergoing readjustment to the new civilization created by steam, electricity, and machinery, the Institute is designed to facilitate that readjustment. This, indeed, was the organizing idea of the League for Social Service. As the outgrowth of this, the Institute of Social Service aims to fulfill more largely the ideal of what may be termed "a social clearing-house," to promote social and industrial betterment. It will collect, interpret, and disseminate all information tending to that end—an indispensable work indeed, required both by the great advance made during the last decade in various branches of social economy, and by the ignorance of it that still exists. The departments of the Institute include a Bureau of Information, Investigation, Illustration, Publication, Legislation, a Lecture Bureau, a Training-School for Social Secretaries, a Library and Archives, a Museum of Security (appliances for the safeguarding of life), a department of Personal Study and Research, and of International Relations. To foreign students or tourists coming hither as investigators, as well as to our own people interested in social studies, the Institute will supply invaluable aid. Ambassador Horace Porter testifies to the helpful service of this sort rendered by the Musée Social at Paris. The Institute will be the "Social Museum" of America, but will undertake a work of more general and all-round character. Its personnel inspires confidence in its purpose and management. The Organizing Committee consists of Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Carroll D. Wright, Spencer Trask, Warner Van Norden, Stanley McCormick, M. E. Ingalls, Robert C. Ogden, Jacob A. Riis, R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, Richard Watson Gilder, W. R. Corwine, William B. Howland, Washington Choate, Josiah Strong, W. H. Tolman, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Darwin R. James, Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke, Miss Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley College, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, and Mrs. W. H. Tolman. Affiliated with the Institute as collaborating members are men of international reputation in nearly all civilized countries. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Service, has been active in the organization of the Institute. Its Secretary is Dr. W. H. Tolman, and its headquarters are at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

NEW YORK

Granger Place School for Girls
SAMUEL COLE FAIRLEY, Principal.
CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

MISS BENNETT'S Suburban School
IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Beautiful, free country life, with all advantages of New York in easy reach.

Nyack Military Academy
NYACK ON HUDSON, N.Y.
29 miles from New York City.
A SELECT MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Address
The SUPERINTENDENT.

OSSINING SCHOOL For Girls
35th year. One hour from New York City. Commodious buildings. Modern equipment. Academic and college preparatory courses. Special courses in music and art. Fully equipped gymnasium. Illustrated catalogue.
CLARA C. FULLER, Principal.
Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Rugby Military Academy **Suffern, New York.** The leading boarding school of the State. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 22, 1902. New building with the most approved steam heating and sanitary arrangements. Preparation for all colleges and business. Laboratory, gymnasium, and athletic field. School of the soldier and cavalryman. For illustrated catalogue address the Principal, CLINTON OSGOOD BURLING.

The BALLIOL SCHOOL, Utica, N.Y.
Thorough preparation for Bryn Mawr and all the leading colleges. Large staff of thoroughly equipped teachers. New gymnasium. Unexcelled opportunities for winter outdoor life.
Heads { LOUISE SHEFFIELD BROWNELL SAUNDERS, A.B.
{ EDITH ROCKWELL HALL, A.B.

NEW YORK

Rye Seminary Rye, New York.
For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE.

OHIO

The Bartholomew-Clifton School FOR GIRLS
An attractive home department for a limited number of resident pupils. Fits for the best colleges. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. G. K. BARTHOLOMEW, Ph.D., Regent. Miss E. A. ELY, A.M., Principal. MISS M. F. SMITH, Associate Principal. Evanswood, Clifton, Cincinnati.

OHIO, Cleveland, 1020 Prospect Street.
Miss Mittleberger's Home and Day School
College preparatory and general courses.

OBERLIN ACADEMY
New Classes Begin January 7, 1903
Seventieth year. Fifteen instructors. Thoroughly equipped to prepare for any college or scientific school. New gymnasium. Expenses reasonable. For catalogue apply to
JOHN FISHER PECK, Principal, Box F 55, Oberlin, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
Miss Baldwin's School for Girls
Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College
Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN, Principal. Within 11 years more than 145 pupils have entered Bryn Mawr College from this school. Diploma given in both General and College-Preparatory Courses. Fine, fireproof stone building. 25 acres of beautiful grounds. For circular, address the Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lititz, Lancaster Co.
Linden Hall Seminary
A Moravian Boarding School for Girls
Founded 1794. Rev. CHAS. D. KREIDER, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Chester.
THE DARLINGTON SEMINARY
A high-grade school for young women. $210 per year.
F. P. BYE, Pres.; R. DARLINGTON, Vice-Pres.

RHODE ISLAND

FRIENDS SCHOOL
Founded by Friends over a century ago; but open to all denominations. Endowed. 280 pupils enrolled, boys and girls. Ideal combination of school and home life. $350 a year. Catalogue.
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B., Principal, Providence, R. I.

NEW ENGLAND WATCHES
OUR MANUFACTURES COMPRISE ALL SIZES, STYLES, AND SHAPES OF WATCHES
cased in all metals. The latest enamel designs. Send for our booklets. Full information therein given. **Every Watch Guaranteed.**
For sale by all Jewelers
The New England Watch Co.
Manufacturers
37 and 39 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 131 to 137 Wabash Ave., Chicago
Spreckels Building, San Francisco

I'LL ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY FREE OF CHARGE I can **Sell** or **Exchange** your **Real Estate** for whatever you need—**Cash** or **Property** elsewhere. My system is unique, original, and successful. I ask no fees in advance. I get no pay until your property is sold. Write for my plan—it's free. Send 10c. coin or stamps for Bulletin.
GEO. W. READ, 842 Dun Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

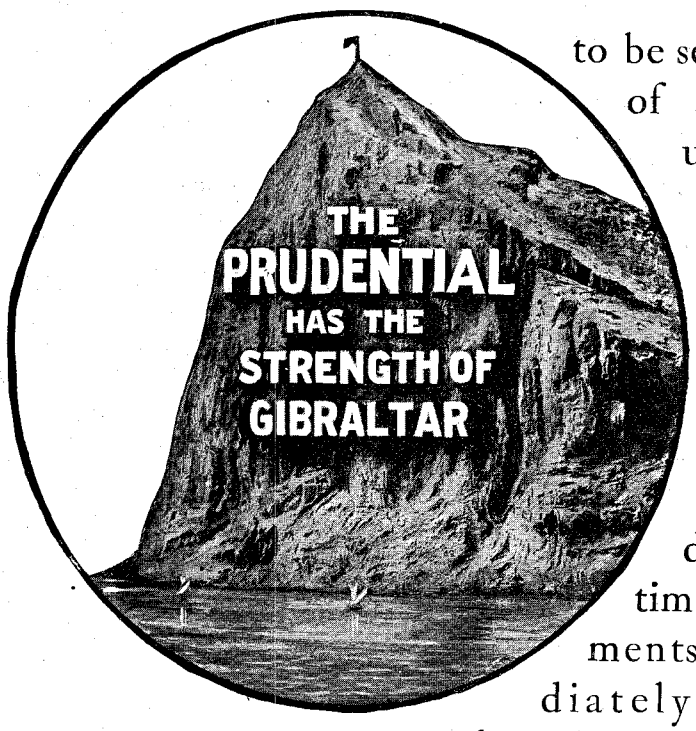
Brown's Famous Pictures

Reproductions of famous paintings by old and modern masters.
2,000 subjects in Black and White or Sepia.
Size 5⅛ x 8.
One Cent Each
120 for $1.00
Large Platinoprints and Carbonprints, 3 cents each.
32-page illustrated catalogue and 2 sample pictures for two-cent stamp.
GEO. P. BROWN & CO.
Beverly, Mass.

$7.50 for 5-SHOT SOUVENIR MAUSER RIFLE
SPANISH MODEL
$10.00 Captured at Santiago; relic only; parts missing. for serviceable gun with box clips. $12.85 for gun like new with sporting model stock and box clips. Mausers are the best high-power rifle made. Range 2 miles, penetration through ½ inch iron. Send $2.50; gun sent C.O.D. for balance and expressage; examination allowed. 5,000,000 Cartridges, $25. per 1,000. Discount for Export Orders. F. BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Suppose a National Bank Offered to Set Aside A Sum of Money for You



to be secured at the end of a term of years upon the payment of small instalments, and with the guarantee that the whole sum should go to your heirs in case of your death before that time, when your payments would immediately stop! Would you not take advantage of the offer?

This is Precisely What

THE PRUDENTIAL

Offers You, With Dividends Guaranteed

Through its Popular Endowment Policies.
They are worth your immediate investigation.

Particulars free upon request. Dept. 19

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres't **HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED